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THE SECESSION REBELLION.

The Condition of Affairs in and Around Washington.

Death of Col. Vosburgh of the Seventy-First.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TROOPS.

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OUR DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

Col. VOSBURGH, Commandant of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, died at the Navy-yard about half past eight o'clock this morning. He was attacked with bleeding from the lungs only last Friday. His remains will be taken to New-York under escort of a detachment from his late command.

Occasional arrests take place of persons charged with uttering treasonable sentiments or of being spies. In no case, however, as yet, has punishment been inflicted. One of the former class has been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Commodore TATNALL, of the Confederate Navy, assigned to the command of the Naval forces at Charleston, has arrived there.

Col. VOSBURGH, of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, died this morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His remains will be immediately transported thither.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says that for two days past our port has been without the presence of the *Niagara*, which has left for parts unknown. She has been reported off Savannah, in company with the brig *Perry*, and has been seen off North Edisto, but at present there is no certain information of her position. The *Huntress* has also been observed near this bar, but she too has left. Our port is consequently without obstruction at this moment. Yesterday we had several arrivals from foreign ports, among them a cargo of molasses from Carports, and a British brig with pig iron and coal from Glasgow. The latter has been taken up to return to the same port with a full cargo of Sea Island cotton at the enormous freight of 2½d. ₱ pound. Such a freight has not been given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Capt. ELZEY, late of the Federal army, has tendered his services to the Confederate State.

Southern papers falsely assert that "the correspondence of the Associated Press is largely controlled or dictated by LINCOLN'S views and preferences," while they themselves are constantly publishing the most foolish and extravagant stories against the Government, and those engaged in the administration of its affairs.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Acting Surgeon Gen. WOOD, in which he says:

"This department has learned with regret that the sanitary condition of the various barracks in this city, occupied by the volunteers, now in the service of the Government, and especially those in the rear of the City Hall, and at the Assembly buildings, in which several of the Pennsylvania regiments are quartered, demands its attention. Representations of this character have been made to it by benevolent private individuals, and also by official authorities, including the Board of Health of Washington, whose business it is to guard the health of the City.

The citizen soldiery, he adds, who have so promptly and patriotically left their homes in response to the call of the President, and taken up arms in defence of the Constitution and laws, and to vindicate and maintain American nationality, are entitled to the tenderest care and most assiduous attention of the Government in every respect; and most especially is it the duty of the Government to promote their health and comfort. You are therefore directed to immediately cause an inspection of these barracks to be made by one or more experienced, skilful and competent medical officers, with a view of ascertaining their actual sanitary condition, and instruct them to report to you, for the information of this Department, such measures and regulations as will, in their opinion, not only speedily and effectually remove any evils which may be found to exist, but which will promote, protect and insure the health and comfort of these citizen soldiers."

The Secretary also addressed a letter to General MANSFIELD, of a similar humane and patriotic tenor, directing him to cause the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, in the rear of the City Hall and at the Assembly buildings, to be immediately provided with other and more healthful and comfortable quarters.

Acting Surgeon-General WOOD, in response to the Secretary, says he has made frequent personal inspections of the localities occupied by the troops, and instructed the medical director and other medical officers to take every needful precaution to prevent disease. Details had already been made of the two senior surgeons to examine and report on the sanitary condition of the hospitals in this city. They will be again instructed, as they had previously been, to examine the condition of the hospital within the precincts of Washington, and to report without delay, In connection with this subject, he said he called the attention of the Mayor of Washington to the sanitary condition of the city, which subject was submitted the same day to a sanitary Board by him, offering at the same time, to coöperate in every manner with him in sanitary measures.

The United States transport *Freeborn*, arrived this afternoon direct from Fortress Munroe, bringing dispatches to the Government. On the way up she captured two small vessels and wharfed them at the Washington Navy-yard.

A passenger on the *Freeborn*, states that on Saturday two vessels from the fleet paid a visit to the vicinity of Sewell's Point, about four miles from the Fortress where the Virginians were erecting batteries, and threw sundry shells at the works, spoiling materially the architectural arrangements. Shots were fired a the vessels, but without effect. It is not known tha anybody on shore was injured.

Commodore PENDERGRAST sent a flag of truce to Norfolk, with a view to make arrangements for the transportation thence of certain persons sent to the North, and received assurance that in this respect he should be accommodated. A vessel was in waiting to take them to New-York.

Some excitement was occasioned to-day by the report of a fight at the mouth of the Potomac River between a Federal Coast Guard steamer and an armed propeller from Richmond, resulting, it was said, in the killing of four and the wounding of five on the former. The truth of the story being doubted, the Navy Department, this evening, made specific inquiries in the proper quarters, and is satisfied that the rumor is wholly unfounded. Capt. DAHLGREEN, in command of the Washington Navy-yard, and who has frequent communication with Fort Washington, so pronounces it.

Col. JULIAN ALLEN, and Major H. KALUSOWSKI, delegates from the Polish Batallion of New-York, had, to-day, an interview with the President, who informed them that several full regiments more than the New-York quota had already been tendered to the Government, and that there was a growing jealousy in other States because so many had been accepted from the from that State. The delegation then proposed to form in Washington a Polish regiment by volunteers from any or all the States, which was indorsed by a letter to that effect from the President to Secretary CAMERON. An interview with the latter was temporarily postponed, owing to a pressure of public business.

The steamer *Niagara* has been withdrawn from the blockade forces off Charleston for more important service. Another vessel will immediately take her place.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

CONDITION OF THE SECESSION TROOPS THERE.

FREDERICK, Sunday, May 19—9 P. M. *via* Chamberaburgh, May 20.

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry. Two thousand Mississippians arrived there to-day. They are a hard-looking set, poorly clad and dirty. Two Regiments arrived from Alabama yesterday. They are of the same stamp.

The small-pox has broken out among troops there.

A Company of Cavalry left Harper's Ferry for Martinsburgh, this morning, to watch and prevent Union men from voting on the 23d of this month, as this is a strong Union district.

The Home Guards of Frederick City have arrested a man who was setting fire to a large tan-yard and barn. He was put in jail. The City is guarded by armed Union men; and all Secessionists are watched closely.

The Union men of this district will nominate a candidate for Congress next Saturday. The nominee will be an unconditional Union man, against whom there will be no opposition. C. M.

LATE FROM HARPERS' FERRY.

A letter to the Alexandria *Gazette*, dated Harper's Ferry, May 15, has these interesting items:

Yesterday morning, eighteen or twenty young ladies reached here, on their way South, from Ellicott's Mills. They had been going to school there, and were returning home, in the charge of several fine looking old gentlemen. A large crowd gathered around to feast their eyes upon the rare Southern beauty. After gazing to their heart's delight, they were regaled with a speech from one of the venerable papas. When he concluded, others spoke. Among the orators, was the youth who had, it is said, captured the sword of an officer in a Massachusetts company on the memorable 19th of April. Such was the morning of a day that was not to have so pleasant an evening. About five o'clock, the drums of the different regiments sounded an alarm. Immediately, from every direction, were seen soldiers hurrying to and fro. In a few minutes more, the different regiments might be seen marching in different directions. The news was that the enemy had beaten the Virginians at Shepherdstown, and were crossing the bridge in large numbers.

To that point three regiments were ordered, the First, Second and Third. The First Regiment, under the command of Col. ALLAN, arrived there first, accomplishing the distance (eleven miles) in two hours and a half. The other regiments stationed here were ordered to different points in the neighborhood. The battery at the bridge was manned, and several companies of Sharp-shooters drawn up by its side to assist in its defence. In addition to this, measures were also adopted by means of which the bridge was to be blown up, should the enemy appear in overwhelming numbers.

About an hour after the sounding of the alarm, a most terrific hail-storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, burst forth with tremendous fury. The stones were as large as bullets, and came down in such numbers that the troops on the march were much bruised and beaten by them. Had an engagement been going on near, the noise of the muskets and cannon could scarcely have been heard, so loud and deafening was the roar of the storm. The troops never heeded or ce; but springing through apparent impassible marshes, kept up a rapid march in defiance of the elements that were warring around them. Upon reaching Shepherdstown it was discovered that no enemy had been heard of, and that there was not the slightest prospect of a fight. After enjoying the hospitality of the citizens of Shepherdstown, the First Regiment returned on the cars to the Ferry.

Reliable information has just been received that, last night, 1,000 men, with 48 hours' provisions and 10 cannon, had left the Relay at 12 o'clock, for some point in Virginia. All telegraphic communications eastward of this place ceased last night about 2 o'clock.

Five hundred Mississippians reached here last night; 600 more will be here this morning. They are, from all appearances, excellent troops. They are well armed and well officered.

I have just witnessed the arrival of some 30 or 40 negroes. They marched in single file into the armory, and keeping time to the martial music of one of the company. 40 or 50 negroes have just gone across the Potomac bridge, armed with axes and picks. They marched in single file, keeping time to an air which one of the company most eloquently whistled.

VIRGINIA TROOPS OPPOSITE WILLIAMSPORT.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Monday, May 20.

Seven hundred Virginia troops arrived opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac River, twenty-six miles south of this point. It is believed here they intend to make an irruption into the southern borders of this State. Affairs grow interesting here.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN NEW-YORK.

WATERTOWN, Monday, May 20.

Capt. G. W. FLOWER'S company of volunteers, from Theresa, left this place for Elmira this morning. Capt. E. SPALSBURGH'S company, from Redwood, is here, and will leave for Elmira to-morrow morning. Both companies are full.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Monday, May 20.

ROBT. GILDIRSCH, Jr., Esq., an eminent lawyer in Jersey City, has been elected and commissioned as Captain of Company G, of Second Regiment N. J. Volunteers from Hudson County, in place of Capt. L. J. TORBELLE, resigned, on account of ill health.

Major W. R. MONTGOMERY, late of the United States Army, has been appointhd Colonel, and ROBERT MCALLISTER, Lieut.-Colonel of the First Regiment of the Second Brigade of the Jersey Volunteers, called out under the last requisition of the President.

Capt. WILSON'S Company from Elizabethtown, arrived here this afternoon, and are quartered, for the present, at the Arsenal.

Col. TOMPKINS' New-York Regiment passed through here this afternoon, for the South.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, May 20.

Gen. WILLIAMS left here, to-day, for Harrisburgh, on special business. It is believed to be to get two batteries of artillery and a batallion of cavalry to join the troops here.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS READY.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Monday, May 20.

The first New-Hampshire Regiment is waiting orders from Washington. It has complete camp equipage, and is in every ruspect prepared for active service.

VOLUNTEERS FOR HARRISBURGH.

HONESDALE, Monday, May 20.

Two companies of three-year volunteers left here this morning for to rendezvous at Harrisburgh.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SYRACUSE, Monday, May 20.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has passed strong resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government at any cost.

MORE ST. LOUIS VOLUNTEERS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 20.

Col. O. FALLON, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, has been elected Colonel of a new Regiment of United States Volunteers, raised in the upper part of the city.

TROOPS AT CAMP DENNISON, &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 20.

Three companies of United States Artillery, from Fort Randall, Minnesota, under command of Major GETTY, arrived Sunday morning, and are encamped in the Orphan Asylum lot. They leave for Camp Dennison this morning. There are now 16,000 Ohio volunteers at Camp Dennison.

AARON HARLAN has been nominated for Congress in the Seventh District, as successor to Gov. COWIN.

Yesterday afternoon, a large number of people congregated on the foot bridge which spans the Miami canal, at Fourteenth street, for the purpose of viewing the troops encamped in the Orphan Asylum lot, when it fell, precipitating about 50 men, women and children into the canal. No one was drowned, but several were injured.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SECESSION TROOPS ON THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 20.

A letter to the *American*, from Williamsport, says that about 1,000 Virginia and South Carolina troops, from Harper's Ferry, took a position on Sunday, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite to that from, and commanding, the ferry, and they expected to be joined by another thousand to day, with field pieces. Williamsport is but 7 miles from Hagerstown, Md.

This afternoon a detachment of soldiers from the Philadelphia encampment came to the city, and marched, with muskets and fixed bayonets, from the steamboat landing to the office of the United States District Attorney, and delivered to him a document, and, after a brief stay, returned.

There are many surmises and rumors in regard to their visit. Most probable it seems to be that their object was to take possession of arms said to be secreted in the city.

A cold and easterly rain has prevailed all day, which renders the condition of the camp at Locust Point very disagreeable.

A number of soldiers of Col. SYLE'S Regiment are reported on the sick list to-day, but it is believed that none are serious.

The eight companies of United States recruits raised here the last few days, left this afternoon for the Relay House, where they are to be encamped. It is understood that they will occupy the fort now held by the Massachusetts troops, who are to go to Fortress Monroe.

The Boston Artillery are ordered to Annapolis immediately; it is supposed to proceed to Fortress Monroe.

RECAPTURE OF THE POINT SMITH LIGHT SHIP.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE THIRTEENTH ENGAGED IN THE AFFAIR.

The following letter written by a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn to his sister, detailing the circumstances attending the recapture of the Point Smith Light Ship, will be read with interest:

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

DEAR SISTER: Since news in this age of lightning travels with such celerity, I hasten to anticipate the medium of newspaper report, and give you the outlines of the first action in which Company G, Thirteen Regiment, of Brooklyn, has been engaged, and from which we have but just unslung our knapsacks.

In my last, I described the quarters which we at present occupy, and the beautiful environs. I also told you how like a large and exceedingly good-looking family, under a strict but kind head—in the person of our excellent captain, we performed the customary duties of our position, so I will drop at once down the tide of narrative to the last item.

On Thursday morning as we were strewn around the floor, in a variety of positions not laid down in any extant book on grace, Lieut. WOODWARD, to whom the command fell in the absence of Capt. THORNE, entered the room and called for fifty volunteers for a secret mission. Instantly the whole company rose *en masse*, and in their rush to pack knapsacks and secure their election, bones were at a greater discount than broken glass. The Zouave drill was no possible comparison. One half of the company stood on their heads to arrange equipments, and any individual who could conscientiously call one article that he wore his own, was a singular exception. In truth, the ranks were full instantly, and the required number selected, to the intense disappointment of the remainder; and after a short inspection we were marched on board the propeller *Woodward*, (singular coincidence, by the way, that we were carried on the *Woodward*, by the command of a WOODWARD) attended by two six pounders belonging to the Eighth Regiment battery. The day was magnificent; not a cloud in the horizon, and under the effulgence of the sunlight which danced joyously over the beautiful Severn we departed. It was soon understood that the service upon which he had started, was to recapture a light-ship which some few weeks ago had been taken from its moorings and hidden by the Secessionists. It was carried from "Smith's Point"—a point where the Potomac empties into the Chesapeake, and the expedition which started a fortnight ago from this place (and captured a stolen ship,) was destined for this same service, but was not able to discover the whereabouts of this particular vessel. We steamed majestically into the Chesapeake, and with song and mirth charmed away the golden hours. At night I chose the ship's boat for a "spurk" in company with Messrs. WALSH and SPENCE, (my particular friends,) and under the star spangled canopy of heaven slept as a lover of the Union should always sleep, and was awakened cold as a frog out of a secession night-mare, in which I was about being shot out of a mortar from Montgomery to Japan—to find that the steamer had passed into the Wighcomic River, and had halted near the supposed place of the stolen ship's anchorage.

The commander of the expedition, Capt. FLUSSER, of the United States Navy, had ordered one of the launches which we brought with us to be manned, and had started with his men on a voyage of discovery. Opposite on the shore stood a fair-sized farm-house, and it was ludicrous to witness the apparent alarm of its inmates. Men and women, half dressed, rushed from their beds, and traveled for the woods adjacent, at a gait which would have made Gideon's sleeve weep with envy to have witnessed. One of the F. F. V.'s jumped from his buggy, and, leaving his horse and carriage to the the tender mercies of the Union devils! departed under a head of steam that would have secured the everlasting reputation of a Mississippi steamer. In all directions figures were seen running toward the interior, and it was evident that the country was about to be notified of our advent. After an hour, the Captain returned with the intelligence that the vessel was concealed in one of the tortuous windings of Mill Creek, a small tributary of the Wighcomic. "It is not safe to venture into the creek with the steamer," said some one in authority. "We must and shall go," was the reply of Capt. FLUSSER, and I noticed that we went. After a few hours spent in winding cautiously around the snaky coils of the creek, we espied a gang of negroes at work on the brink, who quietly, but with intense significance, pointed ahead, and after a few anxious moments the Mecca of our pilgrimage lay before us. There was the little stolen craft, quietly awaiting our coming. In a few moments we were lying alongside, and the sailors boarded with stag-like leaps; but finding no guard after peering into every nook, they weighed anchor and commenced to veer her out. Up to this time no hostile demonstration had been made, and, save the quiet gathering of a few farmers on the shore, no inflimation was given of an enemy. But as the steamer rounded, and the guns no longer commanded the shore, a volley was poured into us from behind trees and the thick undergrowth on the bankks. Our entire force was under arms on deck, and the balls whistled musically about our ears, (though I believe that no one recollects the precise tune,) and buried themselves in the wheelhouse or elsewhere. One landed suspiciously near Lieut. WOODWARD, whose size and prominent position made him a delightful target; but, by the intervention of *Mars*, or some other benign influence, the Lieutenant has the ball in his pocket at present, instead of in his diaphragm—safe, probably, in either place, but he prefers the pocket. Then came our turn, and at the order "Fire" a series of leaden arguments sweetly danced upon the morning air. Of course each man that we fired at died, and in some instances repeated the decease by particular request; and I have yet to find the man in our ranks whose ear was not precisely 2½ inches from the largest-sized ball ever moulded. Seriously, though no one was injured on board, the firing was brisk for a few moments, and considering the exposed position of our men, and the fact—which we subsequently ascertained—that our opponents were the Lancaster Grays, a force stationed over that district, it was wonderful. The look-out re, orted that there were upwards of thirty in sight. A portion of our number was ordered below to pick off all who could be seen, and we slowly steamed away with the prize. Before this, however, that combination of different colored stripes, surmounted by a distinct and unalterable number of stars, tied to a pole, was kissing the breeze and rioting in the sunshine as if it knew that it must float in scenes like these until treason shriveled into eternal silence; and, as we turned our course, we saluted that grand old symbol with cheers as sonorous as ever dwelt upon that atmosphere, or ever pealed over woodland and river. The light-ship is new, and I am told that it is worth from $15,000 to $20,000, with its complement of lamps, &c. It will do for a first affair, will it not? Do better next time. Lieut. WOODWARD (and there is no better officer, or one more beloved by the company) was pleased to express his satisfaction at the behavior of the men. He ought to be particularly pleased with the subscriber, for he said that the way I dodged under the boat without a single indiscreet yell, was both graceful and military, and if any officer is so foolish as to be killed I expect promotion.

"As we sailed" we overhauled a suspicious looking craft, and after compelling her to lay to, Capt. FLUSSER boarded her. We were in hopes that we had got into the wholesale business in that line, and we assumed a proportionate piratical expression of countenance, but she proved to be the fortunate possessor of *the* flag, and we passed away. Nothing of interest occurred afterwards until night-fall, when a steamer pursued us, and when the night had fairly fallen, she overtook us, and fired a shot. The question, "friend or enemy," became interesting, and the officers leaned to the opinion that it was the wisest plan to prepare for action. So cartridges were handled, and bayonets fixed again, but as we stood in line upon deck the steamer, (the *Baltimore*,) ranged alongside, and to the hail "Where are you taking that light-ship, the answer "To Annapolis" placed us on a peace footing, to the intense disgust of several members of our squad, whose eagerness for the fray had led them—well advanced—into the rear rank! "All safe," and again "Night let her sable mantle down, and buttoned it with stars." This morning, at 7 o'clock, under all the proud insignia of which our Union boasts, we rode into our moorings, environed with the thunderous welcome of ships and shores. And I conclude this tedious narrative by stating that I have grown two feet in two days, prefer gunpowder to butter on my bread, and have made arrangements to sleep forever hereafter in a cannon. E. M. B.,
Company G Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. THORNE.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

The British Slave Fleet "Loafing"—Floridians Trying to Poison Provisions for our Troops—10,000 Rebels Reported at Warrington—Lieut. Renshaw uses U. S. Signals, and Deceives the Fleet—Slaves Taken by a United States Man-of-War.

UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN, Off Pensacola, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

This letter goes to a Mobile house in a bag from here. Whether you ever get it or not, I will write the latest news.

The United States steam gun-boat *Wyandotte* has arrived here from Havana with necessaries for the fleet. She brings astounding intelligence. Six cargo of slaves have been landed on the Cuban Coast since the 24th of March. One of the vessels, the *Teresa*, is said to be owned by a British house in Havana. Over twenty sailors, picked up "knocking around," were arrested at Key West before the *Wyandotte* left, and may give some information about the matter. The most inexplicable part of the business relates to the conduct of Admiral MILNE, of the British Navy, who has almost withdrawn his cruisers from the slave-path, on a shallow pretence. When remonstrated with by an American merchant, he replied that the English fleet was not going to do double duty slave-hunting, as it had been obliged to do since the detachment of the American Coast-of-Cuba Squadron So the British craft ride at anchor in fashionable ports, and the slavers have a grand holiday of it. The coal men in the Cuban capital have received orders for a large supply of steamers' fuel from the British Minister, and some people think that the ships are about being sent to cruise again.

The commanding officers of our men-of-war here have again been changed. A little further alteration would be necessary. At present they are as follows: *Powhatan*, Lieut. D. PORTER, of Pennsylvania—true as steel; *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS—a shaky Northern man; *Brooklyn*, Commander POOR—a trump; *St. Louis*, Commander GIBSON—a true man; *Supply*, Lieut. MULLANY—a loyal New-Yorker. The other vessels have their old captains. How long this arrangement will hold good, I cannot say. Capt. ADAMS is a native of Pennsylvania, and has seen fire, and stood it, in the American Navy. He entered the service in 1814, and has a son a lieutenant now. I mention these facts to qualify the prefix shaky which I have appended to his name. There surely must be either malice or error at the bottom of the calumnies which are rife among us, relative to this man. I do not believe a word of them.

Although our messenger craft visit Key West, we receive very little provisions from that port. It has been slyly hinted, through the medium of some ugly penciling on the margin of a pork-barrel, that the less plentifully American sailors partake of Florida food, the better for their stomachs. In short, poison is said to have been mixed with several casks of provisions, which were wisely left behind. The garrison at Key West is particular in analyzing the little grub they buy from the traitors who surround them; but our own store-ships will be able to furnish nearly all needed necessaries. The last letters from Key West state that the tremendous cannon landed from the schooners *Hudson* and *Porter* had been mounted at Fort Jefferson, which the commanding officer says he can make "the strongest fort in Florida." The person is a little vain, you see. I cannot say that we, here, consider Key West as safe as it might be made. There is a large rebel force within gun shot echo of it; and "TENNYSON doesn't know what they mean."

There is now no use in concealing the fact, that the fight here will be one of the most desperate of the war. Our preparations are progressing rapidly, and fully justify us in the opinion that Fort Pickens is almost impregnable. But the gigantic strides making by BRAGG'S command, may well prevent us from anticipating a quiet capture of the Navy-yard and Barrancas, the possession of which is necessary to the end of hostilities in these parts. Now it is on the best authority that I inform you that the Secessionists ashore muster 10,000 available fighting men, notwithstanding previous estimates. They are scattered for miles around, and have some of the best officers in America to regulate their movements. There are at least six batteries that may open fire on Pickens now concealed, and of course the exact places in which they are situated no one of us can find out. The skill of three United States military and naval officers has been concentrated to make these most powerful, and Cummings' Point ravages on Sumter, indicate what a hidden battery may do. Let it be distinctly understood then, that on land at present *the Secessionists number, at least, five times more than the Federal troops.* Take all our available men from the ships, and you cannot make up one-third of our enemies' strength. There have been serious impediments, too, placed in the water within eight days, and it is now very doubtful whether, forts left out, ships could go up to the Yard. Then Montgomery and Warrington are connected by the iron railway horse, and reinforcements may be poured in. I mention these matters only to plainly establish one fact—namely: We cannot take a permanent and offensive stand in Florida with 1,500 men. Defend Pickens, hold Rosas Island, batter down McRae and Barrancas, we may, but will the American people be satisfied with this? Let the Cabinet decide whether Federal forces are concentrated here to defend Pickens until it shall be made of little consequence; or to take the Navy-yard, and make the fort impregnable in time.

THURSDAY, May 16, 7 P. M.

The evening muster of the rebel troops has just gone on. It was certainly an imposing sight. There cannot be less than 1,500 mounted men attached to BRAGG'S command, and patrols of them ride along the road, French sentry fashion, all day and night. They evidently begin once more to think of acting on the offensive. Ten days ago their pluck was oozing out fast, but fresh arrivals from Mississippi and Georgia have fired them up again. I confess that they exhibit no signs of starvation, although an unusual temperance among them proves that specie is scarce. Several pieces of ordnance have been received from Alabama since the 2d; one of them is a tremendous Dahlgren, said to have come from the Norfolk Navy yard. Many pieces of cannon have also been sent down to the Navy yard on floats; but it is worth remarking that the enemy is leaving as little valuable material there as possible. Indeed, one of the Mississippi men was heard to say on Friday last, "a horse that runs away once, *may* run away again" and a Navy-yard that falls once, may fall again; Although this is only the remark of a common soldier, it shows a glimpse of the color of his party's thoughts. A private in an army ought to be as significant as a straw in a river.

Lieut RENSHAW, late of the United States Navy, is trying to earn a name for smartness. He has twice "fooled" our men of-war by sending up night signals according to the rules of the regular signal book. But he has only shown his want of sense by suggesting what might be a rule of the rebels in fighting times. If he again succeed in getting recognition from the fleet, it will either be because he is aimed at on the yard arm, or on account of some impossible annihilation of our Flag Lieutenants. At the same time, all ship's officers would do well to bear in mind that in Texas, and Florida, resigned officers used the private service signals successfully. Lieut. RENSHAW is now Commodore of four Confederate naval vessels, which may, without exaggeration be dubbed the nautilus war fleet. He is working hard to make the old wrecked steamer *Fulton* fit for his flag-ship, and if she be too rotten to suit that purpose, there is no sound plank in her hull.

There is some discussion going on here about a few slaves taken on board one of our ships at Key West. Some officers say that retaining them is wrong; others that they are "property seized from our opponent." Certainly, the very marked manner in which the South has insisted on declaring colored slaves, chattels, and its unceremonious method of stealing our forts and arsenals, would seem to mitigate the unconstitutional course of "running off with niggers." I hear the affair will be impartially debated, and a proper and conservative disposition made of the negroes. They are working well for Uncle Sam, and do not care about anything on earth, but provisions.

The United States corvette *St. Louis*, whose commander was transferred to the *Brooklyn*, is reported as coming in while I write. She has been to Key West "on business," and returns for further orders. The *St. Louis* and *Sabine* are giving some trouble to us. Their term of service having expired, many of the men want to go home and be discharged. The Naval law says that, having returned to the United States, sailors and marines who have served their full period of enlistment, must be paid off. Hence their fidgetiness, which would amount to nothing in itself but for another circumstance. Brilliant, cunning, Com. INGRAHAM, late from the *Richmond* corvette, is having it reported throughout the British, French and Spanish naval vessels on this station, that the American Government is impressing crews for service. He attempts to prove it by a written protest signed by three deserters from the squadron—one Englishman and two Baltimoreans—who are now gunners for BRAGG. The majority of the men on both the vessels named are willing to stay on board as long as the country wants them. Their pay is legally one-fourth more than usual, but two dissatisfied fellows are a greater annoyance than ten prize-fighters. F. A. C.

SPIES IN GEN. BRAGG'S CAMP.

A gentleman who has but recently returned from Pensacola, informs the Montgomery *Advertiser* that, on May 10, a company of suspicious persons were arrested by a detachment of Alabama Mounted Rifles, of Wilcox county, and brought to the headquarters of Gen. BRAGG. One of them—a fellow by the name of ANTONY—was arrested, some time since, for suppered disloyalty to the Southern Confederacy, but was discharged on condition he would leave that portion of the country. Not being sufficiently wise to adhere to his pledge, he has been rearrested, charged with provisioning and communicating with the fleet off the harbor. On their person, in whom Gen. BRAGG formerly had confidence, has also been arrested for attempting to inform the commander at Fort Pickens of the position of the vessels which he had assisted to scuttle and sink in the channel. Both of these parties were arrested on the Perdido Bay. It is extremely probable that they have already, or will suffer death, as they were to be tried on Saturday.

The Columbus *Sun*, of May 14, has this information:

"We are in receipt of a private letter from a friend in service before Fort Pickens. There are fifteen batteries erected, or in course of erection, and the soldiers were engaged in mounting mortars.

Major ERN MCCULLOCH, of Texas, is there, and will remain until after the fight.

The writer says we need not be surprised to hear that the firing had commenced at any time after five days from the date of his writing, which was on the 10th inst."

The following is an extract from the Montgomery correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*, under date of May 11:

"I understood from a gentleman just arrived from Pensacola that Gen. BRAGG expressed himself ready to commence an attack on Pickens yesterday. He has computed that in capturing the fortress 3,000 lives will be lost on our side. He says the place cannot be taken at a lesser sacrifice. From the great preparation in the Medical Bureau, I am inclined to think a speedy attack is premeditated. Surgeons seem to be in demand, and instruments and medicines more so. Each day several of the disciples of GALEN are dispatched, and nearly all of them on leaving have been assured that they will soon have 'somebody' that 'is hurt' to attend to."

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

As a matter of considerable importance to military men and the public generally, we append a statement of the geographical arrangement of the Army Departments of the United States, corrected up to this date. They are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—This Department has been subdivided into three others, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.—The District of Columbia, according to its original boundary, Fort Washington and the country adjacent, and the State of Maryland, including Bladensburg and Baltimore. Head quarters at the National Capital.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Head-quarters, Fort Monroe, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS.—The country for twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City of Washington, as far as Bladensburg, Md. Head-quarters at Annapolis.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The State of Pennsylvania, the State of Delaware, all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing Departments. Head-quarters at Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.—The country West of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limits of New-Mexico. Head-quarters at St. Louis. Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—The Government not having issued any new orders relative to this Department, and the posts having been evacuated, it may be said to remain in *statu quo*.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.—The Territory of New Mexico. Head-quarters at Sante Fé.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Head-quarters at San Francisco.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.—The Territory of Utah, except the portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west longitude. Head-quarters at Camp Floyd.

There will probably be three or four more subdivisions of the late Department of the East, to meet the requirements of the service.

The Head quarters of the Army is in the City of New-York, and officers will report accordingly.

A detachment of United States troops was sent yesterday from Governor's Island, to reinforce the garrison at Fort Hamilton. They will be quartered with the Fort Sumter artillery company, still in the barracks. This will leave 500 men still on the Island, and about 200 at Hamilton. It is not contemplated to draft any recruits from the station for the seat of war at present.

Capt. FRANCIS B. ELLISON, a native of New-York, who has been in the navy 42 years, and is entitled to wear a wide flag, is appointed to take command of the chartered steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, now preparing for sea at the Brooklyn Navy yard. From this fact it may be inferred that she is intended for some important post on the blockade. The gallant Captain reported for duty yesterday to Commodore BREESE.

Two propellers, the *Penguin* and *Albatross*, have been purchased by the Government, and will be at once fitted up as gun-boats. They went over to the Navy-yard yesterday. These are substantial steamers, average about 400 tons each and are supplied with very good machinery. They are to be assigned to the blockade fleet, and will be ready for crews and an armament in about ten days. Each will carry three guns, and from 20 to 35 men.

The other vessels at the yard progress rapidly. The *Daylight* transport is still in dock; the *Montgomery* in the stream. The late flag ship of the home squadron, the U.S. frigate *Roanoke*, which brought the Japanese here, was reported ready for sea to the authorities last evening, and will probably be commissioned this week. The third officer on the list of active Commanders, T. DARRAH SHAW, of Pennsylvania, has been ordered to the chartered vessel *Montgomery*. The Government evidently means to confide the blockade business to responsible hands.

The schooner *Samuel Gillman* arrived at the Navy-Yard yesterday, with necessaries for the sail maker's department. To-day the United States steam frigate *Wabash* will haul into the stream, and her Commander telegraph for her final orders to the Department. She will sail to-morrow or the succeeding day.

The transport steamer *Philadelphia*, which arrived from the Washington Navy-yard a few days ago, sailed from this harbor yesterday.

The oath of loyalty was administered to the Fort Sumter garrison, on Saturday. All the men took the oath, Capt. DOUBLEDAY, Lieut. ELDER, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and Mr. JOHN THURSTON. Both the latter made speeches, and the occasion was altogether an interesting one.

THE HARRIET LANE GONE TO CHARLESTON.

Advices received by private letter from Fort Monroe mentions that the *Harriet Lane* had received orders to proceed to Charleston with dispatches for the United States frigate *Niagara*. She was to return immediately.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steam transport *A. H. Bowman*, lying at Pier No. 13 North River, is now loading lumber and provisions for Washington City. The steam transport *Anthracite* is now taking in Government stores for Philadelphia Navy-yard and sailed yesterday evening. The Second Regiment, which was encamped at the Battery, 1,000 men, rank and file, left their quarters at 11½ A. M. yesterday, and proceeded to Jersey City, where they took the cars for Washington City.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT MATANZAS.

Arrived from Washington, on Sunday, May 19, *vid* Hampton Roads, in 34 hours, steamship *Matanzas*, LIESEGANG, Master. Cargo 10,000 32-pound cannon balls, for the arsenal.

On the 18th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., passed at the entrance of the Potomac the steamer *George Peabody*, loaded with stores, and conveyed by the gun-boat *Mount Vernon*. At 4 o'clock same day passed schooner *Arctic* from New-York, for Washington. Off Cape Henry saw two large ships going in. At 9 P. M. arrived at Hampton Roads, and delivered to the Commodore, on the flag-ship of the fleet stationed there, the Government dispatches, and proceeded on our way to New-York. On the Potomac, the Commander of one of the gun-boats told us that there was a battery of eight guns at Aquia Creek, and advised us to be careful. We passed that place without being molested. The steamer-of-war *Pocahontas* we met off the Rapahannock, where she is stationed, to prevent a battery erected there from firing into national vessels.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

Congress met to-day at 11 A. M. After prayer the journals of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Mr. THOMAS R. R. COBB offered the following:

A Resolution in reference to a day of Fasting and Prayer.

The dependence of nations as of individuals upon an overruling Providence—at all times—we fully recognize. But when perils surround, and national existence is threatened, it peculiarly becomes a people to manifest their submission to the will and guidance of the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe. If the cause be righteous, and the quarrel just, we may confidently rely on Him who reigneth alike over the armies of earth and the hosts of heaven. At the same time we recognize our duty to appeal humbly to Him who hath said "I will be inquired of, of my people." To the end, therefore, that the whole people of these Confederate States, may in unison and with one accord, approach the Throne of the Most High, to invoke his blessing upon us in our defensive struggle for the right of self-government, and the enjoyment of the liberty He vouchsafed to our fathers, and to protect us from those who threaten our homes with fire and sword—our domestic circles with ruthless lust—our fathers graves with invaders feet, and our altars with infidel desecration.

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States, that the President be requested to issue his proclamation, appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in the observance of which, all shall be invited to join, who recognize our dependence upon God, and the happiness and security of that people whose God is the Lord.

The preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. OLDHAM, of Texas

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

CAMP JACKSON—THE COUNTRY BETWEEN COLUMBUS AND CAMP DENNISON—SENTRIES ON DUTY—DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP—A SUBSTANTIAL CAMP BREAKFAST — ZOUAVES — THE DRAUGHTSMAN COOK OF THE SEVENTH—CINCINNATI AND THE BURNETT HOUSE—ARRIVAL OF COL. ANDERSON, THE HERO OF SUMTER—HIS APPEARANCE—KENTUCKY AND THE UNION —A NIGHT IN KENTUCKY—NEWPORT BARRACKS—HON. TOM MARSHALL—THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Yesterday morning, after a comfortable night's ride on the splendid sleeping-cars of the Cincinnati and Cleveland Railroad, I arrived at Camp Dennison, seventeen miles above the city, just in time to get a good, substantial camp breakfast. On Wednesday, I visited Camp Jackson, at Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, where were encamped in a beautiful grove of trees about 3,400 troops. The streets were full of companies arriving and departing, and the shrill fife and rattling drum were heard on every side. On the cars were numerous individuals wearing the ever-lasting French military cap, who were, of course, soldiers, or supposed to be imbued with a warlike spirit, and at Camp Dennison nearly all of them got off the cars. The country between Columbus and Camp Dennison is beautiful, especially after leaving Xenia, where you strike the valley of the Little Miami River, and in the daytime the scenery reminds one very much of the valley of the Mohawk on the New-York Central Railroad. The foliage at this season of the year is beautiful, and everything looks thriving. As you are whirled rapidly around the curves of the road, beautiful residences peer out from the hill-tops, embowered in pleasant groves, and the vineyards on the hill-sides remind one somewhat that he is in a foreign country instead of the West. In fact, it only needs some grim-looking old castle, vine-clad and ruinous, with battlements and towers, to complete the picture.

But I am digressing. The railroad track brings us right into the centre of the camp, and we got off at the platform, back of which is the army post-office, with a sign over the door marked Miamiville. Here are a score of sentries, who scan every stranger with peculiar interest. In fact, you meet sentries at every turn, for it is war time. From Columbus to Cincinnati every bridge, culvert and telegraph pole is guarded by a sentry, and yesterday morning the outposts caught a man endeavoring to cut the wires, and beat him soundly with their steel ramrods, besides arresting him. Meeting the officer of the day, I found an old acquaintance, Capt. CREIGHTON, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the gallant Seventh, and by him was escorted to the Brigade Head-quarters, where Gen. COX politely gave me a pass through the camp. There are eight Regiments here encamped—the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, all Infantry except the Eleventh, who design being equipped as Rifles.

Camp Dennison is beautifully situated on a large plain of from 75 to 100 acres of ground, bounded by high hills on all sides save the entrance of the valley, where the railroad enters. Where the Regiments are now encamped was a wheat field, and the rainy weather of the past two weeks made it very muddy and uncomfortable, but it is now drying up very fast. The tents, which are rough board structures, are situated in rows on the south side of the encampment, with streets running between each company quarters, named fancifully as the taste of the soldier may dictate. In the rear of these tents are the officers' marquees, whose white canvas forms a very pretty relief to the rough shanties in front of them. With a few days more of pleasant weather, the parade ground will be quite bearable.

I was saying I had a good substantial camp breakfast, and so it was. I was quartered in the hospitable tent of Major DE VILLIERS, the Commandant of the Sprague Zouaves of Cleveland, whose perfect drill in the manual of arms tests the efficiency of the instruction of the old Algerine soldier. Good fat pork, bread, coffee without milk, and eggs (a luxury) constituted this breakfast, cooked by the soldier and eaten from tin dishes, was relished with as much gusto as if taken from the luxurious tables of the Fifth-Avenue or Metropolitan Hotel. Breakfast over, I visited the different regiments, and here again at each line I was poked at by a sentry with the ejaculation, Halt! and out came my pass, of course, which was duly honored. These Zouaves, I could not help watching them; two of them were chasing a lean porker, and a third was ludicrously begging a sentinel not to let his porkship over the lines without a pass, and so I expect that the porker was taken somewhere else besides the guard-house, for word came to me today that the Zouaves had fresh pork for dinner. The poor cows frequently get milked in camp, for they have no business to stray over the lines; and as for chickens, turkeys and ducks, there has not been one to be had for ten miles around since the troops came. Discipline is, however, strictly enforced, and another week will cause order and regularity to be observed.

There is a servant of Lieut.-Col. CREIGHTON'S, of the Seventh, who possesses admirable talent as a draughtsman. I have a beautiful sketch made of the whole encampment, which he executed for me yesterday. His caricatures are also excellent, and he is made a great pet of by the whole Brigade. A better cook cannot be found, and the Seventh may congratulate themselves that the "skipper" is a fixture to their Regiment.

But all things must have an end, so at 2 o'clock, just as your humble servant was about to leave, the Seventh and Eighth Regiments marched out to the head-quarters to receive their muskets, and as they passed in review, presented a fine appearance. Bidding them good-bye, I seated myself in the cars, and in less than an hour found myself seated at the excellent dinner-table of the Burnett, with a friend, where I made up for the plain camp fare of the past week, but which, I have no doubt, would conduce more to my health and happiness than the most luxurious dinner man could invent.

The noise of a brass band and shouts of people, called me into Fourth-street, for I have a weakness for military display. First came a regiment of Home Guards, after which a squadron of uniformed cavalry, their brazen helmets glittering in the sunbeams. In a hollow square formed by this cavalry was a carriage drawn by two white horses, and in that carriage was the war-bronzed hero of Sumter, Col. ROBERT ANDERSON. Dressed in a plain undress uniform, with an ordinary Kossuth hat, he rose repeatedly, gracefully acknowledging the appearance of the dense crowds which thronged the streets. After passing through several of the principal thoroughfares, he was escorted to his brother's residence, below Sixth street, amid the booming of cannon from the city and from his native Kentucky soil. He is to take command of Newport Barracks the first of next month, unless ordered elsewhere.

I spent last night in Kentucky, and am now at a first class hotel, pleasantly situated on a rising ground commanding a view of Cincinnati and the "*belle riviere*," as the French call the Ohio. The people are very courteous, and Union to a man. I have not seen a Secessionist yet in Newport or Covington, and have been treated with uniform kindness. American flags are flying from every housetop here, and in Cincinnati there are *thousands* of banners of the Stars and Stripes floating everywhere.

Newport Barracks are pleasantly situated, about a block below where I am stopping. There are now about 600 recruits here, under command of Major BURBANK, first Infantry. Major ROBERT ANDERSON will review the garrison this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A regiment of Kentucky cavalry is forming here for the Government.

I saw the Hon. T. H. MARSHALL, one of Kentucky's most gifted sons, in the bar-room of this hotel, last night, under the influence of liquor. Would that he could be reclaimed, but I fear it is too late. In his lucid moments, there would a gem of intellect occasionally flash out, meteor-like, to illumine the dull stupidity of intoxication. It was a bad sight to see such a wreck of intellect.

The blockade has effectually stopped all the river business, and only a few local boats pass up and down, but are subject to inspection. More anon.

W. B. R.

JUSTICE TO THE NORTHERN TROOPS IN THE MEXICAN WAR—THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

WILKESBARRE, Friday, May 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published, some weeks since, a challenge to the Massachusetts troops, from the South Carolina Volunteers, containing insulting mention of the New-York and Pennsylvania troops, serving in the Mexican war, stating, particularly, that the latter turned tail at Cerro Gordo. Having lost a near relative in that war, and having one surviving who served through the whole of it, I did not like that such ungenerous and false aspersions on the character of the brave men who upheld their country's flag in former years should go uncontradicted. But in order to do it fully and effectually, have written to my friend, and give you below his version of the story, which I hope, as an act of justice and interest to your Pennsylvania readers, you will publish, and oblige yours truly,

A. B.

"You say that the South accuse the Pennsylvania boys of giving way at Cerro Gordo. I was in that fight, and in the front of the charge, and all the breaking and running was towards the fortifications in front of us; our commanding officer was wounded, and we had to stand under a sharp fire till we got the order to charge—it being delayed on account of Gen. PILLOW'S wound—and several times, while standing under that galling fire, some of the men broke for the forts, too impatient of waiting the tardy order, and had to be forced *back* into the ranks. And now for the brave Palmetto Regiment; there were very few of *them* at Cerro Gordo, for, when they came to the Castle of Perote, some four months after the battle, which they never saw, they left there of their five hundred, officers and men, (all told,) seventy-five sick, and when I left Perote, under JOE LANE, there only remained one of them alive. And as to Louisiana, while we were at Lobos Island, there came a regiment from New-Orleans, and they were disbanded, for inability to serve, before they even smelled powder. My own observation showed me that most of the people of the South—living lazy, indolent lives, unused to labor or anything that strengthens the nerves—are unable to endure and undergo the fatigue, exposure, &c., of a long campaign. The Northern men stood the climate of the South twice as well as the Southern men, and, I think, for the above reason. Some of the papers here, at that time, abused that brave and good man, Gen. PATTERSON, our Commander, because he was not in the battle of Cerro Gordo. But we well know the reason; he was very sick at the time—but sick as he was he mounted his horse and rode to his Pennsylvania boys, and told us that we were looked to by the people of the old Keystone that the honor of the old State should not suffer in our hands, and after that you may be sure not one of her sons there would flinch; and if we had, our commander would have been the last man to shield cowards. I was one of ten men taken from the First Pennsylvania Regiment for the guard of the Staff, and heard Gen PILLOW say to Gen. PATTERSON, "Sir, give me the First Pennsylvania Regiment and the *New-York Regiment*, and I will take Vera Cruz to-night; for," said he, "they are the *best* and the finest looking soldiers in the army." I would like to be with Gen. PATTERSON now, for I know what stuff he is made of. And as for me, I am for the Stars and Stripes now and forever; and I do feel as if I would like to give these boasting Palmetto braggadocios a convincing proof that Pennsylvania's sons neither flinched at Cerro Gordo, nor would they do so, even from *their valor*.

JOSEPH STEEL,
Late of Company E, (Capt. BIDDER) First Penn. Reg't., now residing in Cincinnati, O.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF BINOCULAR VISION.

REV. DR. FULLER, OF BALTIMORE, ON BOTH SIDES OF THE NATIONAL ISSUE—HIS VIEWS, ON MAY 13, IN SAVANNAH.

On May 13, the following report from the Committee on the state of the country, was unanimously adopted by the Southern Baptist Convention, recently in session at Savannah, Ga. It was drawn up by Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, who had until recently had the reputation of being a firm friend of the Constitution and the Union:

We hold this truth to be self-evident, that governments are established for the security, prosperity and happiness of the people. When, therefore, any government is perverted from its proper design, becomes oppressive, and abuses its power, the people have a right to change it.

As to the States once combined upon this Continent, it is now manifest that they can no longer live together as one confederacy.

The Union constituted by our forefathers was one of coequal sovereign States. The fanatical spirit of the North has long been seeking to deprive us of rights and franchises guaranteed by the Constitution; and, after years of persistent aggression, they have at last accomplished their purpose.

In vindication of their sacred rights and honor, in self-defence, and for the protection of all which is dear, to man, the Southern States have practically asserted the right of seceding from a Union so degenerated from that established by the Constitution, and they have formed for themselves a Government based upon the principles of the original compact—adopting a charter which secures to each State its sovereign rights and privileges.

This new Government, in thus dissolving former political connections, seeks to cultivate relations of amity and good will, with its late confederates, and with all the world; and they have thrice sent special Commissioners to Washington, with overtures for peace, and for a fair, amicable adjustment of all difficulties. The Government at Washington has insultingly repelled these proposals, and now insists *upon letting loose hordes of armed soldiers to pillage and desolate the entire South, for the purpose of forcing the seceded States back into unnatural Union, or of subjugating them, and holding them as conquered provinces.*

While the two sections of the land are thus arrayed against each other, it might naturally have been hoped that at least the churches of the North would interpose and protest against this appeal to the sword, this invoking of civil war, this deluging the country in fratricidal blood; but with astonishment and grief we find churches and pastors of the North breathing out slaughter, and clamoring for sanguinary hostilities with a fierceness which we would have supposed impossible among the disciples of the Prince of Peace. In view of such premises, this Convention cannot keep silence. Recognizing the necessity that the whole moral influence of the people, in whatever capacity or organization, should be enlisted in aid of the rulers, who, by their suffrages, have been called to defend the endangered interests of person and property, of honor and liberty, it is bound to utter its voice distinctly, decidedly, emphatically; and your Committee recommend, therefore, the subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, That impartial history cannot charge upon the South the dissolution of the Union. She was foremost in advocating and cementing that Union. To that Union she clung through long years of calumny, injury and insult. She has never ceased to raise her warning appeals against the fanaticism which has obstinately and incessantly warred against that Union.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the formation of the Government of the Confederate States of America, and admire and applaud the noble cause of that Government up to this present time.

Resolved, That we shall assiduously invoke the Divine direction and favor in behalf of those who bear rule among us, that they may still exercise the same wise, prompt, elevated statesmanship which has hitherto characterized their measures; that their enterprises may be attended with success; and that they may attain a great reward, not only in seeing these Confederate States prosper under their administration, but in contributing to the progress of the transcendant kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we most cordially tender to the President of the Confederate States, to his Cabinet, and to the members of the Congress now convened at Montgomery, the assurances of our sympathy and entire confidence. With them are our hearts and our hearty cooperation.

Resolved, That the lawless reign of terror at the North, the violence committed upon inoffending citizens, above all, the threats to wage upon the South a warfare of savage barbarity, to devastate our homes and hearts with hosts of ruffians and felons, burning with lust and rapine, ought to excite the horror of all civilized people. God forbid that we should so far forget the spirit of Jesus as to suffer malice and vindictiveness, to insinuate themselve into our hearts; but every principle of religion, of patriotism, and of humanity, calls upon us to pledge our fortunes and lives in the good work of repelling an *invasion designed to destroy whatever is dear in our heroic traditions; whatever is sweet in our domestic hopes and enjoyments; whatever is essential to our institutions and our very manhood; whatever is worth living or dying for.*

Resolved, That we do now engage in prayer for our friends, brothers, fathers, sons and citizen soldiers, who have left their homes to go forth for the defence of their families and friends and all which is dearest to the human heart; and we recommend to the churches represented in this body, that they constantly invoke a holy and merciful God to guard them from the temptations to which they are exposed, to cover their head in the day of battle, and to give victory to their arms.

Resolved, That we will pray for our enemies in the spirit of that Divine Master, who "when he was reviled, he reviled not again," trusting that their pitiless purposes may be frustrated, that God will grant to them a more politic, a more considerate and a more Christian mind; that the fraticidal strife which they have decided upon, notwithstanding all our commissions and pleas for peace—may be arrested by that Supreme Power, who maketh the wrath or man to praise him; and that thus, through a divine blessing, the prosperity of these sovereign and once allied States, may be restored under the two Governments to which they now and henceforth respectively belong.

Resolved, We do recommend to the Churches of the Baptist denomination in the Southern States, to observe the first and second days of June, as days of humiliation, fasting and prayer to Almighty God, that he may avert any calamities due to our sins as a people, and may look with mercy and favor upon us.

Resolved, That whatever calamities may come upon us, our firm trust and hope are in God, through the atonement of his Son, and we earnestly beseech the churches represented in this body,—(a constituency of six or seven hundred thousand Christians,)—that they be fervent and importunate in prayer, not only for the country, but for the enterprises of the Gospel which have been committed to our care. In the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812, the Baptist bated no jot of heart or hope for the Redeemer's cause. Their zeal and liberality abounded in their deepest afflictions. We beseech the churches to cherish the spirit and imitate the example of this noble army of saints and heroes; to be followers of them, who, through faith and patience inherit the promises; to be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as they know that their labor is not in vain in the Lord.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the Congress of the "Confederate States" at Montgomery, with the signatures of the President and Secretaries of the Convention.

P. H. MELL, Ga.
JAS. E. BROOME, Fla.
G. H. MARTIN, Miss.
W. CAREY CRANE, La.
R. FULLER, Md.
JAS. B. TAYLOR, Va.
R. B. C. HOWELL, Tenn.
L. W. ALLEN, Ky.
J. L. PRICHARD, N. C.
E. T. WINKLER, S. C.
B. MANLY, Sr., Ala.
} Committee.

The vote being taken, the report was unanimously adopted.

True extract from the minutes.

R. FULLER, President.

W. CAREY CRANE, GEO. B. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.

HIS VIEWS ON MAY 18 IN BALTIMORE.

The same Rev. Dr. FULLER writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

"MESSRS. EDITORS: On the 19th of April a deplorable tragedy was enacted in our streets, and citizens of Massachusetts and Maryland were lying side by side in their blood—citizens who had no malice against each other, but who had fallen victims to one of those popular outbursts which all cities have witnessed, and all good citizens lament most profoundly. The Psalmist compares these terrible fesurrections to a tempest at sea, which God only can calm, 'which stilleth the raging of the seas, the voice of the wave, and *the tumult of the people.*'

In view of this shocking catastrophe, sympathizing with citizens of Massachusetts, who had thus suffered, as well as with those from this State, some of whom were accidental spectators, the five Young Men's Christian Associations resolved to appeal to the President, to request that no more troops might pass through the city, that thus the effusion of more blood might be prevented. Both the President and Gen. SCOTT deemed this course advisable, and ordered the troops conveyed by another route, until the intense fermentation had subsided. These humane, noble young men also hoped that they might do something in obedience to Him who came to abolish war, to fill the earth with peace and love, and who hath said, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." When a Committee of these societies called and requested me to go with them as their chairman, I felt highly honored, and I submit to you whether any mission could be more fitting for Christians, and patriots, and good citizens.

As to the sermon, I need only refer you to the New-York *Tribune*, the correspondent of which, alluding to the same discourse, says: "*In his sermon, on Sunday, Dr. Fuller took high ground against rebellion.*"

Your informant and the writer in the New-York *Tribune* contradict each other, but this is not my fault. The discourse condemned war as the source of misery and crime, and utterly demoralizing. It had nothing to do with politics, and made no reference to any government. We know nothing of the horrors of war; but let it rage for a year, and we will all stand aghast at the fact, that Christian people could plunge the country into such guilt and wretchedness, and this to settle a constitutional question as to the right of secession.

A LOYAL OFFICER IN TEXAS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MAJOR SPRAGUE.

The Albany *Argus* publishes the following letter, received by a gentleman in that city from Major SPRAGUE, who was recently taken prisoner by the traitorous Texans:

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Since my last letter events have culminated here so rapidly it is impossible for me to narrate them in detail. To myself, the most important event is my arrest as a prisoner of war. The decided measures adopted in Washington towards the Confederate States alarmed the authorities in Montgomery, when orders were transmitted to arrest and disarm the United States troops *en route* out of Texas, under the agreement made by Gen. TWIGGS, and to arrest the United States officers on duty in San Antonio, "as prisoners of war." The sacred engagement made by Texas that the entire command serving in that State should pass out unmolested, has been disregarded, and Texas, through her recently acknowledged government, has participated in this most graceless act. Fifteen officers have been arrested and marched through the streets of San Antonio, surrounded by a guard of Texas volunteers. Most of these officers have served from five to ten years protecting the frontier. When coming into the seceding States, in February last, on my way to New Mexico, I had serious apprehensions of the present result, and endeavored by timely application to the proper authorities, to avoid it, but was unsuccessful, and here I am, "a prisoner of war." If taken in conflict, or in any honorable mode of warfare, I would not grumble; but to be crushed in this manner, a victim to the treachery of others, is more than man can bear. I have served for twenty-two years under our flag, and seen it go up and down with the rising and setting sun, and have witnessed its blessings, with a proud heart, in all parts of our country. To this Union I am devoted, and though for a time my sword may rest in its scabbard, yet my tongue, heart, intellect and pen, shall be devoted to an eternal warfare against those, who, with vindictive spleen, and pretended wrongs, would distroy this Government under which we have lived and prospered so many years.

Political parties and questions are now at an end, the negro has gone under, neck and heels, and it becomes every man who cherishes his home to stand by the Union. We have paroles offered, obligating us not to bear arms during what they, the enemy, call the war, unless exchanged, or to remain close prisoners of war. All communication with the States by mail or otherwise is cut off, and the entire country is under the control of ranging volunteers. The officers and men, though removed from all connection with the Government, and entreated by the agents of the Confederate States to join their cause, with the prospect of increased rank and pay, have remained true to their colors, in the firm conviction in the ability and patriotism of the People to redress our wrongs. Shall we remain here as prisoners, or take a parole and trust to luck? That is the question. I give you a few of the heavy items received the last mail from New-Orleans, which are certainly not encouraging to prisoners of war in a foreign land, viz.: President LINCOLN fled from Washington; Gen. SCOTT resigned and joined the Confederate States; Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia out of the Union; the Seventh New-York Regiment cut up *en route* through Baltimore for Washington; fifty thousand men from the South surrounding Washington, and the women and children notified to leave; Gosport Navy-yard taken by Virginia after a sharp conflict—forty Union men killed. How true the foregoing is we are yet to learn, doubtful if we ever know the truth if depending upon the newspapers received here. It is thus the citizens of this section are taught to believe that the Government of the United States is at an end. I send this by a friend who will put it in the first reliable Post-office—probably St. Louis.

Another item has just come to hand through the stage way-bill from Indianola, on the coast, one hundred and fifty miles distant. The *Star of the West*, awaiting the arrival of the United States troops to embark to New York, has been stolen by the secessionists, and the troops under Major SIBLEY, while on board lighters off the bar, have been surrounded by two armed steamers from New-Orleans, containing six hundred men, with artillery, and made prisoners of war. The officers and men, it is said, have taken paroles. Here again the attempt was made to reduce them from their colors by rank and pay, but without success. It is thus events accumulate around us, sad and disastrous indeed, but our faith is firm. We may be discouraged, treated with indignity, our Government derided, even our allegiance, under these disasters, ridiculed, still there is an unwavering fidelity to our Union, among the officers and soldiers of the Army in this quarter, which cannot be questioned nor surpassed. It looks rather dark at present, but daylight is breaking, even in this remote and foreign land. I never thought the time would come when I should be a stranger among my own countrymen. I fear there is a worm planted within our bosoms that will never die. As ever, truly yours,

J. T. SPRAGUE.

THE AFFAIR OF FORT SUMTER.

INTERESTING REPORT OF CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX AND COL. ANDERSON.

We find in a recent issue of the South Bend (Ind.) *Register*, which is edited by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, the following report of conversations held by that gentleman with Col. ANDERSON. Mr. COLFAX says:

"We met him first in the War Department at Washington, and found him that plain, unassuming gentleman which all reports had declared him to be—loving his flag and country with a most fervid devotion—evidently more a man of deeds than of words, and with a face that exhibited unyielding determination in its every lineament. The next morning we spent an hour, on his invitation, with him in his room, conversing on the stirring incidents of the eventful months that have recently passed, and next day traveled in his company from Washington to Philadelphia, over the United States military route, *viâ* Annapolis, Chesapeake Bay and Perryville.

We cannot, in the limit of a newspaper article, detail all of his deeply interesting conversation, but must content ourselves with a few points.

In response to an inquiry whether he had ever thought of blowing up the Fort, with his entire command and himself, he replied in substance as follows: That finding his position at Fort Moultrie untenable, and the danger of an attack on him increasing, he determined to remove to Fort Sumter. Writing to the War Department, he remarked, "If I were in Sumter, my command would be safe. If no additional fortifications should be built;" but this hint seemed to escape Mr. FLOYD'S notice. He then told the Charlestonians, who frequently visited Fort Moultrie, that, not knowing when an attack might be made on him, he should remove the women and children from it; and, without any attempt at secrecy, employed two schooners for this purpose. People came to his wharf in the afternoon while he was packing the furniture, &c., on the vessels, and they were removed as he had said. After night, feeling that he had a right to make himself and soldiers safe as well as the women and children, he embarked them also on the vessels, and before morning they were safe within the walls of Sumter. The people of Charleston, when this movement was discovered, became exceedingly bitter and full of wrath. Gen. JEMISON, the President of the State Convention, called on Major ANDERSON and told him of their indignation against him—asseverating that 20,000 people were ready to surround the fort and work their way into his command if they had to pick the bricks out of the wall with their fingers. "Let them try it," coolly replied Major ANDERSON; "and when they have made the breach, they will find that we prefer death to being butchered. The magazine will end the contest, and they will find here neither fort nor men."

When the bombardment commenced, they were entirely out of bread, rice, &c. Their stock of supplies consisted of a few days' rations of salt meat and coffee. The fire was opened upon them at 4½ A. M., battery after battery joining in the murderous attack. The Major took it very calmly—divided his men into companies to relieve each other—had their scanty breakfast prepared, which they partook of in silence, while the iron hail was crashing against their walls—prepared additional cartridges by tearing up the flannel shirts of the men, their bed-clothes, &c.—got out a supply of powder from the magazine—and, after nearly four hours' silence, the fort at last opened most vigorously on their assailants. Hot coffee was kept in the boiler in the cook-room for the men to partake of whenever they pleased, and they worked the guns with a will. They fired but few shells, for the only guns for that kind of ammunition were the barbette ones on the open rampart, many of which were dismounted by the continuous fire of the enemy, and the serving of which, from the lack of casemate protection, would have rapidly thinned out the Major's little band.

The Major evidently does not credit the South Carolina story that no one was hurt on their side; but, with his usual caution, expressed no positive opinion on the subject, having no means of knowing what are the actual facts.

Although the batteries kept up the fire on the fort, at intervals, all night, to prevent the men from sleeping, they failed in their object. He ordered the men to bed and they slept soundly while the sentinels alone kept on duty. Although he had been up the night before in the correspondence and conferences with BEAUREGARD'S aids, he stayed up this night also, thinking that by a bare possibility some small boats from the relief squadron might work their way up to the fort. But they did not; and he was satisfied that relief was an impossibility. It was "too late," and he was rejoiced that the fleet did not endanger themselves by the attempt.

The reports that were telegraphed from Charleston to the North, that when his barracks were on fire, relief was proffered him—that when his flag was shot down, another one was tendered—that, after the evacuation, he was the guest of BEAUREGARD—are all equally untrue. When his fort was filled with the smoke of his burning quarters, the hostile batteries redoubled their fire on him. He says that though the Charleston *Mercury* is now denouncing him for having spoken in condemnation of this at the North, he has the satisfaction of remembering that he spoke of it with equal frankness to the Carolinians. At the evacuation he said to one of the officers—"If our cases had been reversed, and your quarters had been on fire, I should have stopped firing and offered aid to extinguish the flames. War is a sad business at best, and we should strive to humanize it as much as possible." The officer replied, "We did just right." "Then," said ANDERSON, "we need have no further conversation, Sir."

His statement of WIGFALL'S conversation with him when he agreed to evacuate, differs essentially from W.'s version as telegraphed. WIGFALL did not demand an "unconditional surrender," and the fort, in fact, never was surrendered. He insisted that "this thing" should be stopped—that ANDERSON had bravely defended his flag—that further contest was useless—and that Gen. BEAUREGARD wished to know on what terms he would evacuate. "On those formerly proffered," replied ANDERSON. When BEAUREGARD'S acting aids came a short time after, and told him WIGFALL had not seen their chief for two days, ANDERSON said, "I have been imposed on then—the white flag must come down, and the fight go on." But, at their request, he let it fly as he had hoisted it after the Wigfall conference, till BEAUREGARD ratified the terms.

Major ANDERSON regards the whole matter from last December, till now, as Providential—and as intended in the end to arouse the magnificent demonstration of loyalty, now witnessed in the country; and he regards WIGFALL'S visit as specially so. He had then but three cartridges left, a shot had gone through his wall and into a magazine, in which, fortunately, there was only fixed ammunition and no powder, and his gate was burned down, making a practicable breach through which he could have been stormed and placed at their mercy. And he speaks with great satisfaction of the fact that *the flag he hoisted on bended knee, after prayer*, the next day after he entered Sumter, *was never lowered*. They had two flags at the fort, a large garrison flag, which he raised when he took up his quarters at Sumter, and a smaller one, called the storm flag; the former had a slight rip in it, and when he was notified that in one hour the batteries would open upon him, he ordered the storm flag to be raised in its stead. This flag was never at half mast as telegraphed. The enemy constantly fired at it, and the halyards were shot away, when it ran down a little, became entangled with the dissevered ropes, and fixed so that it could neither be pulled down or hoisted up,—virtually nailed to the mast.

The remark so widely criticised, made by him to BEAUREGARD'S officers, "If not reinforced I shall be starved out or battered to pieces in a few days," and which was telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS, and all over the country, he never uttered officially, nor expected to see repeated. After refusing in writing to surrender, he made the above remark bowing them out of the fort, knowing that *they knew*, as they had stopped his supplies several days before, that he was, at that very time, out of bread, potatoes, fresh meats, rice, cabbage, &c. He thinks, however, that by their catching at it and publishing it they only put themselves more in the wrong; as it proved that all sides fully understood that, in a few days at most, his already half-starved garrison would be entirely starved out, without firing a gun at the flag or the fort, or endeavoring to slaughter the soldiers who but performed their duty in defending both.

He said that all the time he was in Sumter he was in a genteel State Prison. Visits could only be made to him, even by his sick and anxious wife, by consent of the Carolina authorities—when they choose they would refuse to let him buy any potatoes—and a present of two cases of tobacco, from New-York, to the soldiers, was kept in Charleston, after being examined, three weeks before they were allowed to taste what was such luxury to them, and of which they had been for so long a time deprived.

Alluding to an "impregnable fort" being on fire inside, which caused so much remark during the bombardment, he said he had always disapproved of wooden barracks being erected in such localities, and that for years he had been convinced that iron was the proper material.

We asked him what he thought of the famous floating battery, and his reply was that its guns were effective, but that, from their not anchoring it in the river near the fort, but mooring it at Sullivan's Island, its builders seemed to lack confidence in its boasted impregnability.

Major ANDERSON become a Colonel by promotion while he was at the capital, and remarked jocosely that "thirty years ago he had the same rank, and had just got back to it again." In the Mexican war, he had a staff commission, which gave him the honorary rank of Colonel, but he has at last reached it by deserved promotion, step by step, in the regular service. He will be a General before 1861 is numbered with the past.

His route from Washington, *viâ* Annapolis and Perrysville, to Philadelphia was a perfect ovation. At every station in Maryland and Pennsylvania, soldiers and citizens rushed to the cars, cheered him to the echo, insisted on shaking hands with him through the car window, and, if the car doors had not been locked, would have entered and carried him off. At Perrysville, Maryland, where we all landed from the steamer on the Chesapeake, and took cars for Philadelphia, we were half an hour ahead of time; and while waiting for the time of starting, he was most vociferously cheered, and Mrs LINCOLN also, the accomplished wife of the President, who was going North in the same train. The crowd insisted on a speech, and, at his request and Mrs LINCOLN'S, we responded for both of them. Col. CURTIS, of Iowa, also spoke. But the extemporized mass meeting, and the soldiers especially, insisted he should speak, and he finally responded as follows: (we give the speech in full:)

"Fellow-soldiers: My friends from Indiana and Iowa have spoken for all of us in response to your kind greeting; and I only appear before you because you insist on it. My duty is to act, and not to speak. This, also, is to be yours. Be faithful to your country, to which you owe so much. Be true to your glorious flag. Put your trust in God, and all will be right. God bless you."

Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, Mr. WOODS, a Union man from Texas, and SIMEON DRAPER, also spoke; but that short, expressive speech of ANDERSON'S, eclipsed, and most justly, all the other speeches made in that half hour, combined. At Philadelphia, his reception was magnificent; but we have not time to describe it.

The Administration, in view of his long confinement in Sumter, and the terrible baptism of fire and smoke through which he had passed, and which has impaired his health, proffered him a furlough from active service for any length of time he might desire, to go to Europe or to relinvigorate his health at home. But he declined accepting it. He said at such a time as this he felt it a duty to stand by his country in its hour of peril; and he goes this week to his native State of Kentucky, to unfurl the flag of the Union and the Constitution, and to command her brave sons, who will rally around it.

Here we must break off, for much that he said we feel restrained from repeating, and have alluded only to what concerned public affairs that have already been discussed in the Press. We need scarcely add what the tone of our articles has already disclosed to the reader, that much as we esteemed him before, our personal acquaintance with him heightened our admiration of him as a Man, a Soldier and a Patriot.

WHAT MRS. DAVIS HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

The following letter from Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS was written in acknowledgment of the receipt of a beautiful work-box, manufactured and presented to her by several patriotic ladies of Richmond:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29, 1861.

MY DEAR YOUNG LADIES: Permit me before thanking you for your kind present and wishes for my husband's welfare, to congratulate you upon the secession of Virginia—the birth place of my mother, as well as yours.

The elder and honored sister of the Southern States is received with tearful joy among us, and many hands will fashion stars with which to mark this brilliant accession to our galaxy.

The possession of a work-box manufactured by little Southern girls, so industrious, so enthusiastic and so patriotic, will be much prized by me, and I will leave it to my daughter, with the note which precedes it, as a precious legacy.

Long ere you reach the responsibility of a useful womanhood, may we have united peace to independence in our Southern Confederacy.

Wishing you, my dear young friends, a long, a happy life, I have the honor to be,

Very gratefully and sincerely,
Your friend, VARINA DAVIS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following letter from the Secretary of War was addressed to the Chief Engineer, in reply to a note from that gentleman, recommending the admission, duty free, of "two cases of linen drillings, imported for use of Military Academy:"

The Secretary of War cannot, with his views of public duty, approve this recommendation of the Chief Engineer. He can discover no reason why, at at a time like the present, the Cadets at West Point should be furnished with fine imported linen instead of a domestic manufactured article, when the officers and privates now in actual service in the field are not sufficiently well provided with clothing, even of home manufacture. He is, moreover, deeply impressed with the conviction that the policy of the Government should at all times be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instances of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country. Satisfied that linen drillings can be obtained in the home market that will answer all the purposes of those proposed to be imported, he feels obliged to withhold his approbation from this recommendation.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

May 3, 1861.

FAIR NOTICE TO REBELLIOUS CLERGYMEN.

Bishop WHITTINGHAM has issued the following pointed circular to the clergymen of Diocess of Maryland:

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER: I have learned, with extreme regret, that in several instances, the "Prayer for the President of the United States, and all in Civil Authority," has been omitted, of late, in the performance of divine service in the diocese.

Such omission, in every case, makes the clergyman liable for presentment for wilful violation of his ordination vow, by mutilation of the worship of the Church, and I shall hold myself bound to act on any evidence of such offence laid before me, after the issue of this circular.

I beseech my brethren to remember that current events have settled any question that might have been started concerning citizenship and allegiance. Maryland is admitted and declared by the Legislature and Governor of the State to be at this time one of the United States of America. As resident in Maryland, the clergy of this diocess are citizens of the United States, and bound to the recognition and discharge of all duties appertaining to that condition. It is clearly such a duty by the express word of God, to make supplication and prayer for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty; and it is clearly my duty, by the same direction, to put those whom God has committed to my charge in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers.

To my deep distress and disgust I have too much reason to fear that in at least one instance a minister of Christ may have so far forgot himself, his place and his duty, as actually to commit the canonical offence known as "brawling in Church," while venturing to do what an archangel durst not do, and to defend trangression of an injunction of the Word of God.

We of the clergy have no right to intrude our private views of the questions which are so terribly dividing those among whom we minister, into the place assigned us that we may speak for God, and minister in His worship. Still less claim have we to assume to frame and fashion the devotions of our brethren by our private notions, and to that end mutilate or interpolate the service of the Church. In such times as these we are more strictly than ever bound to adhere to the precise letter of prescribed form, and to deserve the praise of non-interference with others' rights by the closest seclusion within the limits of our own plain duty.

It is not merely my advice, dear brother, but it is the solemn injunction and caution of the Word of God, to be reverenced and regarded accordingly as you believe it to be His: "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change; for their calamity shall rise suddenly; and who knoweth of them both? These things belong to the wise."

Your loving friend and brother,
WM. R. WITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861.

A RECREANT UNION LOVER.

Hon. W. C. RIVES, who was firm for the Union until he received the appointment of Commissioner of Virginia to the C. S. A., made the following speech at Atlanta, Ga., on May 14:

I feel highly complimented by this call from the citizens of Georgia to say a few words. I suppose you do not want to hear a speech from me, but that you do want to hear from Virginia. ("That's it," and cheers from the crowd.) She is all right, I am most happy to inform you. She is heart and hand with Georgia in this struggle, and will faithfully do her part. You have been accustomed, in political matters, in time

sent in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 11 :

Decrease in Loans	$3,124 492
Increase in Specie	736,435
Decrease in Circulation	243 110
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,700,440

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season :

	May 18, 1860	May 18, 1861.	May 11, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	124 938,389	120,007,806	123.132,298
Specie	23 735.193	39,537,980	38,801,545
Circulation	9,035,522	9,061,131	9,304,241
Gross Deposits	106.229,324	108,694,509	112 240,537
Exchanged	25.339,444	15.514 982	17,360,570
Undrawn	80.890,280	93 179 527	94.879.967
In Sub-Treas'ry.	6,864,148	7,877.542	8,588 902

The Bank return shows a much larger involuntary curtailment of Loans and Discounts than was looked for. Over three millions have been paid off, within the past week, and as the Banks are not able to keep up their lines with good Marketable Paper at 7 ℘ cent., they are well prepared to substitute Treasury paper at 6 ℘ cent., which they will probably do next week to a considerable extent. The wants of the Government, on such paper, come in quite timely, not only because the Merchant Discounts are running off rapidly, but on account of the increased and increasing Specie strength at Bank. The latter has very nearly attained forty millions again, and with the receipts of English Gold looked for by the *Etna* and *Persia* in the course of a few days, there is no probability of an early falling off, unless it be by temporary transfer to the Sub-Treasury. The Exchange Market is again lower to-day, and 105¼@106℘ cent. is the quotation for Bankers' bills, with sales at the lower figure, and the range of Merchants' bills is reduced to 103½@105 ℘ cent. The *Africa*, from this port, takes out the next mail. She sails on Wednesday afternoon, so that the outside business in Exchange is deferred until Wednesday morning.

On [the Stock Exchange to-day, there was quite a singular course of prices on one of the leading railway Stocks, and also in the Border State Stocks, which were found to be very scarce for immediate delivery ; so much so, that a number of the Brokers suffered their contracts to be filled at the Second Board, undes the rule which requires the President of the Stock Exchange to purchase, for account of all parties failing to deliver by two o'clock, the shares or bonds in question for cash at the market price. In this way 69½ ℘ cent. was paid for Illinois Central, although the cash price, early in the day, was no more than 64½ ℘ cent. Before the afternoon Board met, settlements were made at 68 ℘ cent., and that price and 67½ ℘ cent. were paid for to-morrow's delivery. Purchases were also made, under the rule, of Virginias at 50, Tennessees at 43, and North Carolinas at 62 ℘ cent., the difference being from 1½ to 3 ℘ cent. from the early prices of the day. The *corner*, involuntarily brought about by recent oversales of the Stock on short sellers' option, is one of the sharpest known on the street for several months. It had been running on for several weeks at various differences, from 2 to 3 ℘ cent. between the cash price for short time sales, and to-day the extreme difference from seller 20 days in the forenoon was as much as *seven per cent.* The transfers in preparation for the annual election close at 3 o'clock to-morrow until June 1, so that the pressure for cash stock will then be over for ten or twelve days. The impression on Saturday afternoon was, that most of the deliveries for the closing of the transfers had been arranged, but to-day's experience developed a contrary state of things. In reference to Virginia and other State Stocks, the scarcity has grown in part out of some orders of last week, which we mentioned at the time, on English account. The exception to the scarcity is Missouri Stock, which closed about 37½@⅜ ℘ cent. The Government Stocks, Pacific Mail and most of the New-York and Western Roads were steady, as compared with Saturday's closing sales. An advance of ¼ ℘ cent. was had in New-York Central, and ¾ ℘ cent. on Galena and Chicago. The last named Road reports a gain of $14,000 on the second week's traffic in May. And we learn that the managers are adopting the Specie standard in the collection of freight money, receiving the notes of only a few of the best of the Illinois Banks as a substitute. The managers of the Michigan Southern have given similar orders in regard to the currency, and our information today leads us to the belief that the Illinois farmers are also refusing the depreciated Free Bank currency for their Grain.

Late in the afternoon, the Share market was firm on the Street, and the following about the last prices :

N. Y. Central	72½	R Island	35
Erie	21¾	Panama	101
Ill. Central	68⅜	Pacific	60⅛
Mich. Central	43⅛	Missouris	37⅝
Galena	59¼	Virginias	47⅜

The following are the latest made quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street :

May 18—Philadelphia	par.
May 18—Boston	par.
May 11—New-Orleans	par @ ¼d.
May 10—Mobile	par @ ¼d.
	Premium.
May 18—Baltimore	¼ @ 1
May 17—Washington	4 @ 4¼
May 17—Chicago	20 @25
May 16—Milwaukee	7 @ 8
May 17—Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
May 16—St. Louis	15 @16
May 16—Louisville	3 @ 3½
May 17—Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 17—Cincinnati	2 @ 2½
May 18—Pittsburgh	3½@ 3¾
May 18—Canada	¾ @ 1
May 15—Nashville	13 @16
May 13—Memphis	7 @ 8
May 16—Davenport, Iowa	6 @ 7
May 17—Indianapolis	1 @ 1½

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company May 9th to 15th :

	1860.	1861.	Inc.
Freight	$15,761 09	$28,945 66	$13,884 57
Passengers	6 946 48	6 962 55	15 14 07
Mails	1,100 00	1,100 00	100 00
Total	$22,4t9 57	$37,008 21	$14,538 64

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives 78½; Reading Railroad 15¾ ; Morris Canal 40 ; Long Island Railroad 8¾ ; Pennsylvania Railroad 35½. Slight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 18.	Loans. May 11.	Specie. May 18.	Specie. May 11.
Bk. of New-York	4,645,005	4,728,732	1,749,561	1,644,621
Manhattan Co	4,913,856	4,996,211	2,448,267	2,055,218
Merchants' Bank	5,301 678	5,846,409	1,730,173	1,700,367
Mechanics' Bank	3,779,090	3,887,598	1,151,332	1,092,852
Union Bank	2,407,956	2,530,498	835,385	954,591
Bank of America	6,320,830	6,402,613	2,302,684	3,325,718
Phenix Bank	3,203,689	3,322 991	1,300 372	1 349,470
City Bank	1 937,242	1,985,037	1,094,917	861,441
Tradesmen's Bk	1,621,832	1,632,159	285 285	302,170
Fulton Bank	1 222,206	1,261,420	783,320	789,530
Chemical Bank	2,382,315	2,210,391	2,028,401	2,194,314
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,910,185	2,027 455	241,420	286,828
National Bank	2,677,791	2,056,777	2,604 695	545,995
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,597 850	1,611,672	343,149	314,442
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	842,026	834,146	328 057	314,550
Greenwich Bank	594,125	628,157	246,385	198 725
Leather Man. Bk.	1,672 761	1,671,775	677,524	776,395
Seventh Ward Bk.	971 385	994,891	538 070	535,72
Bk. St. New-York	3,493,119	3,559,936	1,335,408	1,206,734
Am. Exchange Bk	7,231 174	7,322,138	1 850,885	1,994 801
Bk. of Commerce	12,319,439	12,746,971	3,067,681	3,234,515
Broadway Bank	3,019,851	3,141,496	979,933	1,015,139
Ocean Bank	1,675,462	1,658,262	356 375	332 280
Mercantile Bank	2,376,832	2,456,415	713,933	598,246
Pacific Bank	974,761	924,955	295 689	296,128
Bank of Republic	3,374,445	3,456 575	1,428,862	1,549,361
Chatham Bank	703,056	717,318	156 313	157,869
People's Bank	647,734	648,525	161 413	152,214
Bank N. Am	1,741 062	1,778,396	306,713	374,877
Hanover Bank	1,825,640	1,843,382	261,929	343,082
Irving Bank	734 766	750 248	166,147	190,328
Metropolitan Bk.	6,900,964	7,164 871	1,547,986	1,484,733
Citizens' Bank	762,809	764,038	240 838	197,26
Nassau Bank	1,591,333	1,629,630	482,405	492 61
Market Bank	1,629,717	1,636,691	341,532	359,41
St. Nicholas Bank	1,059 168	1,060,324	192,831	194,15
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,335,033	2,326,843	372,987	378,253
Corn Exch. Bank	1 609 388	1,633,919	329,333	276 973
Continental Bank	2,882,801	2,985 416	746,628	934 957
Bk. of Commw'lth	965,338	983,504	275,996	287,975
Oriental Bank	807,751	472 027	127,534	130,554
Marine Bank	721,908	742 472	149 341	143,710
Atlantic Bank	498,981	498,234	64,131	65 478
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2 319,872	2,383,695	423,504	331,762
Park Bank	4,859,492	4,926,835	1,864,477	1,854 505
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	862,126	851,181	233 683	208,731
Grocers' Bank	531,748	533,804	98,097	106,127
North River Bk.	573,885	589,210	117,253	116 424
East River Bank	326,562	325 300	103,776	113,255
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	772,211	793,223	189 687	171 581
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	386 841	388 398	87,519	91,458
N. Y. Exch. Bank	326,155	334 218	23,870	23,120
Bull's Head Bank	491,405	522 673	70 904	67,232
N. Y. County Bk.	335,755	343,238	133,695	133,553
Total	130,607,806	133,131,298	39 537,980	38,801,545
	Decrease ... $3,124,492		Increase ... $736,435	

Banks.	Circulation. May 18.	Circulation. May 11.	Deposits—Nett. May 18.	Deposits—Nett. May 11.
Bk. of New-York	426,871	445,515	3,660,889	3,601,041
Manhattan Co	341,833	365 475	4,333,969	4,483 015
Merchants' Bank	166,691	163 365	3,978,499	4,475,399
Mechanics' Bank	296,891	309 049	2,985,882	2,977,018
Union Bank	207,894	217,945	2,433,413	2,657 898
Bk. of America	156,388	133,791	6,932,319	7,163 671
Phenix Bank	149,590	152,729	2,639,725	2,786,461
City Bank	.....	.....	1,964,964	1,755 257
Tradesmen's Bk	341,986	338,051	754,229	777,941
Fulton Bank	217,154	224 881	1,374,719	1,435,311
Chemical Bank	396,477	400,988	3,890,437	3,895,211
Merch. Exch. Bk.	127,816	127,042	917,775	1,018,092
National Bank	350,186	168,012	1,223,886	1,197,668
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	246 865	255 635	1,155,563	1,156,607
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	156,712	160,513	807,914	796,326
Greenwich Bank	161,451	167,934	546,398	508,069
Leather Man. Bk.	328,124	322 822	1,237,332	1,256 279
Seventh Ward Bk.	214 599	227 109	739,391	728,679
Bk. St. New-York	267,094	268,058	2,553,916	2,551,999
Am. Exchange Bk.	190,956	200,421	5,010 029	5,078,287
Bk. of Commerce	.....	1,975	6,951,902	7,241,097
Broadway Bank	280,338	284,943	3,127,259	3,263 080
Ocean Bank	96 405	97,944	1,050,859	1,018,065
Mercantile Bank	25,044	24,294	2,000,512	2,001,146
Pacific Bank	154 034	162 216	803,035	795,328
Bk. of Republic	209,484	219,786	2,909,492	3,093,447
Chatham Bank	102,215	109 823	452,578	448,267
People's Bank	99,643	96,215	494,045	488,218
Bank of N. Am	96,799	97 918	1,022,207	1,114,447
Hanover Bank	84,928	91,649	723 562	710,142
Irving Bank	128,572	131,288	539,978	561,329
Metropolitan Bk.	238 690	261,574	4,471,201	4,687,711
Citizens' Bank	154,157	157,504	636,546	642,237
Nassau Bank	139,647	140,478	1,100,396	1,119 450
Market Bank	203,937	206,852	999,373	993,352
St. Nicholas Bank	84,114	85 522	659,021	676 957
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	264,661	264 500	1,310,051	1,306,573
Corn Exch. Bank	138,787	141 000	904,643	876,611
Continental Bank	188,835	199,615	1,565 246	1,878,066
Bk. of Commw'lth	261 673	239,616	779,249	790 512
Oriental Bank	102,163	103,649	398 397	372,236
Marine Bank	143,085	143,149	585,018	641,681
Atlantic Bank	88,416	86,529	302,818	294 947
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	191 762	194,861	1,448,996	1,490,759
Park Bank	192,219	191,377	2,798,580	4,877,570
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	82,602	84,778	651,359	593 633
Grocers' Bank	53,167	53,961	345,900	349 241
North River Bank	71 942	73,674	400,515	393 944
East River Bank	88,732	86,896	271,423	284,708
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	130,268	130 148	493 495	512 270
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	133,835	141,401	184 154	199 133
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	82 395	82,504	266,566	276,877
Bull's Head Bank	118,454	129,752	468,722	477 133
N. Y. County Bk.	72 886	74 301	299,562	307 893
Total	9,061,131	9,304,241	95,179,527	194,879,967
	Decrease ... $343,110		Decrease ... $1,700,440	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been : 94 bbls. Ashes, 19 544 bbls. Flour, 236 616 bushels Wheat, 111,431 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats, 2,917 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,050 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls , at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to day, sales having been confined to 35 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c., and 100 hhds. Rio, at 12¾c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—The demand is limited, to-day, yet desirable lots are stiffly held, including Middling Uplands, at 13⅞c.@14c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ℘ lb.; sales, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Holders of State and Western flour have been eager to sell to-day, and have, in many instances, pressed their supplies on the market; hence, the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. The demand, however, has been restricted both for home use and for shipment. The reported sales comprise 9,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 95@$5 10 ; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 12½@5 30, mainly at $5 15 ; superfine Western at $4 95@$5 10 ; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 20 ; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30 ; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50 ; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℘ bbl

Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra State	5 12½	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is in moderate request, at former rates Sales have been made of 1,850 bbls., at $5 75 @$5 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is more inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15 @$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Heavy receipts of Wheat have had the effect of making receivers more anxious to dispose of their supplies, and prices have been depressed, especially for inferior and common qualities. The demand has been active, chiefly for sound lots, which are wanted by shippers. The reported sales reach 187,000 bushels, including Canada Club, $1 20@$1 21; White Western, $1 37@$1 75 ; Red Western at $1 30 @$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 24@$1 24½; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime at $1 17@$1 24 ; N. W. Club at $1 18@$1 20 ; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 05@$1 18½ ; Red State $1 25@$1 29 ; and White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 80 ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty, heavy and cheaper. Sales 70,000 bushels, at 50c.@54c., closing at 50c.@52c., for new mixed Western; 55½c.@57c., closing at 55½c.@56c. for old do. do., 43c.@48c for damaged do. do.; and 50c.@56c. for new round Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye continues in limited request, at 66½c @67½c ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy, at 55c.@58c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 31c.@32½c.; Western at 30c.@ 32c., and State at 32c.@33c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—The demand for North River from shippers is quite limited at 65c.@70c. ; that for local use is moderate at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs. The supply is fair.

HOPS—Continue in request, including last year's crop at 14c.@24c., for poor to choice, ℘ lb.

IRON—Has been sparingly sought after, including Scotch Pig, at $20@$21 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Continues inactive, and nominal in price.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots, including New-Orleans, at 32c.; Porto Rico, at 28c.@30c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 18c.@20c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is less active, but is stiffly held, including Common, at $2 12½ ℘ 310 lbs Tar is dull and somewhat nominal. Turpentine is inactive. Including Crude, at $4 50@$4 75 ℘ 280 lbs., and Spirits, at 70c.@75c , chiefly at 70c.@72½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions are quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and buyers have any existing advantage, yet the demand is limited, and sales have been reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy, at 6¾c.@7¼c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is in moderate request at previous prices. Sales 425 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales 165 bbls. at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87½@$6 25 for Country Mess ℘ bbl.; prime Mess, $16@$18 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 11c. @15c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 4¾c.@9c ℘ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate demand, and is stiffly held. Sales 125 tcs. at $5 62½@$6 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market has been very quiet to-day for all descriptions. Sales have been reported of only 108 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 4⅛@4⅞, with 75 boxes Havana at 4¾c.@5c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, at 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 1,150 bbls., at 16c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been rather spiritless to-day, at our quotations : For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl ; Wheat, in bulk and bags 7d.@8d. ; Corn, 7.@7½d. ℘ bush. ; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d ℘ lb. ; Resin, 3s ℘ 310 lbs. ; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. ; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d. ; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. ; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl ; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bush. ; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. ; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl. ; Grain, 9d.@ 9½d. ℘ bush. ; Resin, 3s.@3 3d ℘ bbl. ; Pork, 3s. 6d.@ 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl. ; Bacon and Lard, 30s. ; Cheese, 35s. ; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ; Tobacco, 35s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, (5 0 bbls.,) at 65c. ℘ bbl.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus : "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

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JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

IF YOU WANT TEETH FILLED, CLEANED, extracted, or inserted in the best manner, and with least pain, call on T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Prices low. Refer to Doctors Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

THE MAN WHO WAS COACHMAN FOR Mr. Fellows, will apply at No. 15 Park-place, as soon as possible.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufactures, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

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A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 189 Allen st., between Houston and Stanton sts., over the bakery. Charges for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

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$9 BOOTS AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, $9 at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ARMY NUMBER OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. JUNE, 1861.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for June, contains additional chapters of

AGNES OF SORRENTO, BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD.

DENMARK VESEY ; An Authentic History of the South Carolina Slave Insurrection of 1822.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION.

THE MARCH OF THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH TO WASHINGTON. By a member of the Regiment.

AN ARMY HYMN. By Dr. O. W. HOLMES.

THE PICKENS-AND-STEALIN'S REBELLION. By J. MRS RUSSELL LOWELL.

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THE SCAPEL,

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INSTRUCTION.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Second Annual Commencement of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 21st and 22d inst.

The Reception of the School of Design for Women and the Exhibition of the Evening Drawing Classes, will take place on TUESDAY, the 21st, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Commencement Exercises, and the distribution of Certificates of Merit, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22d, in the great Hall of the Union, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tickets of admission to the Commencement Exercises on WEDNESDAY EVENING can be procured on application at the Office of the Union, daily, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary Board of Trustees.

R. S. SMITH, Director.

FREE SCHOOL.

LINDSEY BLUES.

This company have opened a Free School for Military Instruction, at their Armory, No. 481 Broadway. Young men of respectability are invited to join Applications to be made on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

EDGAR A. ROBERTS, Captain.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

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BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York ; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York ; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st , New-York ; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York ; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York ; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

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TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau st ; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M. Principal.

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A lot of short pieces flat bar rails.

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Old car axles and steel springs.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—A REGULAR FIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CROSS OF GOLD. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No movements have yet taken place indicating the exact intentions of the Government, though circumstances still point to Fortress Monroe as probably the first place at which active aggressive operations will commence. The rapid concentration of troops there can hardly mean anything else, though we are assured by our correspondent that the great centre of operations will still remain at Washington, and that a large body of troops will be retained there, in addition to those required merely for defence. There are now stationed there upwards of twenty-five thousand effective men, a large proportion of whom could be marched across the Potomac at a moment's notice; and it is not to be supposed that they will remain inactive while Gen. BUTLER and his command are attempting the recapture of Gosport Navy-yard, which there appears to be little doubt they will do. A report was current at Washington yesterday, and was telegraphed to the evening papers, that an action had taken place between one of the coast guard vessels which got ashore at the mouth of the Potomac, and an armed propeller from Norfolk, in which several United States soldiers were killed and others wounded, but it proved to be entirely devoid of truth.

Col. VOSBURG, commander of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, now at Washington, whose illness from hemorrhage of the lungs has been before noted, died at the Navy-yard in Washington yesterday morning.

A vessel which has arrived at Washington from Fortress Monroe, reports that the fleet there does not confine its duties strictly to blockading the port of Norfolk. On Saturday last two vessels from the fleet proceeded to the vicinity of Sewell's Point, where the Secessionists are erecting a battery, and threw several shells into the works—the affect being, as stated in our dispatch, to spoil the architectural arrangements somewhat. The fire was returned by the Secessionists, but without damage.

We publish this morning an important letter from our correspondent on board the United States ship *Powhatan*, off Pensacola, which gives a better idea of affairs at Fort Pickens and among the secession troops across the channel, than anything which has reached us from that quarter for some time. There is little doubt, our correspondent thinks, that Gen. BRAGG intends soon to commence offensive operations against Fort Pickens. The greatest activity is observable among his forces, which have recently been augmented, by arrivals from Mississippi and Georgia, and now number, at least, ten thousand men. Several additional batteries have also been erected, but in localities but partially known to the United States forces. The secession leaders have apparently determined that the Fort shall be captured, at whatever cost of life it may occasion. At Key West, our correspondent states, the utmost caution was necessary to prevent the men being poisoned by eating provisions prepared for them by the Floridians. Several changes had taken place among the officers of the fleet off Pensacola, which will be found duly noted.

A letter from a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Company G, and written at Annapolis, to his sister in Brooklyn, gives a captivating narrative of the expedition of a detachment of that regiment for the recovery of the Smith's Point Light Ship, which was undertaken and successfully achieved, under the direction of Lieut. WOODWARD, on Thursday and Friday. The particulars of the search for the light vessel, which was concealed in Wicomico Creek, the flight of the natives upon their approach, the successful "cutting out" of the vessel, the rallying of the "Lancaster Greys," their attack from an ambush, and the return of their compliments by the Thirteenth, are inimitably described.

Our correspondent at Frederick, Md., visited Harper's Ferry on Sunday, and ascertained the condition of affairs there. Two thousand troops from Mississippi had just arrived there, whom he reports as a "hard" looking set—poorly clad and dirty. Two regiments had arrived from Alabama on the day previous, to whom the same description would apply. To make the situation of the rebels there still more agreeable, the small pox has broken out among them. Our correspondent states that a company of cavalry had left the Ferry and proceeded to Martinsburgh, with the intention of keeping watch over the Union men there, and preventing their voting at the election which takes place on the 23d.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh, Pa., announces the appearance opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac, of seven hundred Virginia troops. Williamsport is about twenty-six miles below Chambersburgh, and it was believed at the later place that the Virginians intended to make a foray on the southern borders of Pennsylvania.

The blockade at Charleston, it appears, is not yet complete, or was not on Friday last. The Charleston *Courier* of that date announces that for two days neither the *Niagara* nor the *Huntsville*, previously reported there, had been seen, and several vessels from foreign ports had passed into the harbor without molestation, one of which had been taken up to load with cotton, at enormous rates, for a return cargo. The *Niagara* is reported as having been seen off Savannah, in company with the brig *Perry*, and also off North Edisto, but her whereabouts was not known at last accounts. These uncertain and apparently purposeless movements on the part of the *Niagara* may account for the sudden departure of the *Harriet Lane* from Fortress Monroe, with dispatches for her from the Government. Her commander's ideas of an "effective blockade" appear to be somewhat remarkable.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Surgeon General of the Army, in which he mentions the fact that complaints have been made relative to the sanitary condition of some of the barracks at the Capital, and directs that the utmost care and vigilance be exercised to insure the health of the volunteers. The Surgeon-General, in response, assures the Secretary that the greatest exertions shall be made to keep the hospitals and barracks in the best possible condition.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Londonderry on the 10th inst., passed Father point, yesterday morning, on her way to Quebec. Her advices are two days later than were previously received. Affairs in America continued to attract attention in the British House of Commons, and the important announcement is made that active preparations are going on in the dock-yards to dispatch a numerous fleet to the American waters. The motion in favor of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy, made in the House of Commons by Mr. GREGORY, was postponed until the 17th, and Mr. DEXTER had given notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing insurrection. A motion made by Lord HORSFALL, relative to the rights of belligerents, had also been postponed, Lord PALMERSTON having stated that discussion of the subject was impossible, pending the grave and complicated questions under consideration. The London *Times* still retains its attitude of sympathy with the South, and probably will continue to do so until it receives conclusive intelligence as to the position assumed by the North. The market for American produce was generally excited, and Cotton had further advanced. The greatest excitement had been created throughout Hungary by the assassination of Count DELEKI, who had been found dead near his residence at Pesth. Affairs in Italy and Poland remained unchanged.

By the arrival of the steamship *De Soto* at this port, we have advices from Havana to the 16th inst. The markets were generally dull—the Sugar market particularly so—and there was little activity in freights. Our Havana correspondent states that a somewhat sharp correspondence had passed between the Consul-Generals of England and the United States, relative to the sale, without the knowledge of the latter, of the steamer *W. N. Webb*, while she was under detention, on suspicion of being engaged in the privateering business. Since the sale, of which mention has before been made, the *Webb* has returned to New Orleans. The *De Soto* reports having spoken the steamers *Niagara* and *Huntsville*, cruising in the Gulf Stream for privateers, of which they had captured two, and sent them to Northern ports. This may account for the disappearance of these steamers from off the port of Charleston.

A letter from our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, announces the assembling there of a great number of teams, which were loaded with provisions, and intended to be sent to the Mormon settlements on the Missouri River, to facilitate the emigration to Utah of all the faithful who desire to escape from the vicinity of expected hostilities.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed appropriate resolutions in view of the death of Col. VOSBURG, of the Seventy-first Regiment. An important communication was received from the Union Defence Committee, detailing the action already taken to making suggestions for the action of the Board. The subject, in connection with a resolution of Alderman BOOLE, proposing an ordinance which appropriates $500,000 more for patriotic purposes, was made the special order for Wednesday. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was reported favorably, authorizing Heads of Departments and employ temporary clerks in place of such as have volunteered for the Army. A new steam fire engine was voted for Engine Company No. 21. The death of Col. VOSBURG was announced, and the resolutions of respect from the Board of Aldermen were concurred in.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, an important case was yesterday argued on appeal, which will determine, when decided, how far a Bank is responsible for the indorsement of a bill of exchange by its Cashier. In the General Sessions there were but two trials. They were for larceny, and resulted, the one in acquittal, and the other in conviction. The Over and Terminer sits to day, and will commence the trial of prisoners.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday, and there was much scarcity and higher prices for Illinois Central and some of the Border State Stocks. The Bank return shows a curtailment of $3,100 000 in Loans and Discounts, and $700,000 increase in Specie. Exchange fell to 105½@106 on London.

The rain-storm, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. The transactions in Cotton, Groceries, Provisions, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hay, Seeds and Tobacco, were limited. A moderate demand prevailed for Flour, at drooping prices. Wheat and Corn were freely offered and purchased, at, however, reduced rates. Whisky was in fair request at previous quotations. Hides and Leather were inactive. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

A Word to Englishmen.

We may not yet fully understand the position that may have been taken by the British Government in reference to our controversy with the rebel States, but enough has been received to create a feeling of disappointment and apprehension by the manner in which this is viewed, and the proposed action in reference to it. The whole object of the rebellion was to overthrow our Government, as a means of extending the area of African Slavery. In such a contest, the antecedents of England led us to suppose that her sympathies would be on the side, not only of humanity, but of order, and that she would do nothing to encourage one of the vilest conspiracies that have disgraced the annals of history. We know that in her intercourse with nations, she has no higher standard than the low one of apparent self-interest; but we supposed that even this would incline her to our side. We know that in all the struggles for freedom, she has, without exception, ranged herself on the side of despotism, and that not only by her diplomacy, but by her military arm, sought to crush the efforts of patriots to throw off the most galling oppressions; but we put such things down to her political system, which is of a piece, and in fullest sympathy with the despotisms of the old world. We know that her governing classes have always looked with unfriendly eyes upon this country, and that the present Premier had always steadily cherished an undisguised hostility toward us, but we did not think they would seize upon the first opportunity to display an hostility to us, in our efforts to maintain a Constitutional Government, and to put a limit to the further extension of human servitude. It seems we have been mistaken. England undoubtedly imagines this country to be irretrievably rent asunder, and does not hesitate to widen the breach, by extending aid and comfort to the weaker party in the struggle. The position she takes is that the rebel States are *belligerents*, and not in rebellion against the constituted authorities. Several sequences result, or may be claimed to result, from this premise. In the first place, privateering is allowed, and her own Courts opened for condemnation of prizes. In the second place, the existence of the rebel government, *de facto*, may be accepted: in the third, all Southern ports, not actually blockaded by a competent force, are to be opened to her vessels. The object of all this is apparent. It is to secure the customary supply of *cotton*, and to give to the contest a semblance of equality, and thereby aid indirectly, perhaps, in breaking up the Confederacy.

The precedent brought forward by England to justify her recognition of privateering on the part of the South—the right awarded to Greece in her contest with the Turks—is certainly not flattering to our national vanity, nor does it seem to have much applicability to the present case. In the first place, Greece was a *conquered* province,—never a part of the Turkish empire by compact or consent. She was considered by all Europe as having abundant grounds for a revolt from cruelties and oppressions, which, in an advancing civilization, were no longer to be borne. This is a well-established fact in history. Still, her independence was not acknowled for years. Neither did England recognize her right to send out privateers till she had so far destroyed the Turkish fleet as to be master of the seas. She subsequently lost much of the superiority she had gained; but when her right as a *belligerent* was recognized, she was believed to have substantially achieved her independence. But England proposes to recognize the rights of the South as *belligerents*, even before a shot (except at Fort Sumter) has been fired,—before she has put a vessel to sea, or made a single demonstration upon land. The Government of the United States is not to be put upon a par with that of Turkey. The Southern States were a component part of it by their own consent and compact. They do not allege a single act of oppression or injustice, or that a single illegal or unusual step has been taken, or that any cause of complaint exists, except that they cannot extend Slavery and rivet more firmly its chains. The precedent cited consequently has not the slightest parallelism to our own case, and its citation is the gravest insult that could be offered to us. The resort to such an authority shows how desperate is the case by which it is sought to be sustained. In the Greek war of independence, England, whatever her motives, took sides with Christianity and Civilization, against the most odious social, religious and political despotism which at that time disgraced the face of the earth. She now proposes to ally herself with the most repulsive social and political system existing at this day, against the most perfect realization of all that is grand and noble in her own Constitution.

We regret to present in such a light the conduct and policy of our parent country, from which we certainly expected better things. If persisted in, it may involve us in a war with her. If this can be averted, her conduct will revive the bitter feeling cherished towards her historical oppressions and insolence, but which we had fondly hoped were at last effaced. It will take years for her to recover in our good will the ground that in a few days she has lost. She will find us entirely insensible to all her threats of interference. We are now intent solely upon one object—the crushing out of the rebellion; but we shall not decline any of the consequences to which it may lead.

The Montgomery Usurpation.

In his recent admirable speech, on the presentation of a national flag by the ladies of Frederick to the Home Guard, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON precisely defined the true character of the revolutionary control of the Confederate States when he styled it "the *usurped* Government at Montgomery." An usurpation is an unjust or illegal seizure and occupation of public power and property. In so far as JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates have renounced the authority of the laws and Government to which they owe allegiance, and have taken arms to resist them, they are rebels and traitors; but this does not comprehend the whole enormity of their offence. To the crime of rebellion, they add the crime of usurpation. They have defied and plundered the United States. No less outrageously have they cozened and cheated the people of the States over which they have erected themselves into an absolute Government. A few disappointed politicians, as Mr. STEPHENS described them in his Union speech of November—a few men who have long enjoyed public honors, and are now sacrificing the nation's welfare and the welfare of their own section "to retain official power," as they are described by Mr. JOHNSON—now constitute an usurped Government at Montgomery, without the sanction of the popular vote of any one of the States which they claim as members of their Confederacy, unless the violent and fraudulent election in Texas can be regarded as an exception. The people of the Confederate States have been handed over to a little knot of managing and turbulent Georgia politicians by illegal and unauthorized combinations of men, in the same way in which Virginia was conveyed to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and is now claimed by him as a "Confederate" in full communion; and in the same way in which Maryland would have been conveyed, if her traitorous Legislature had succeeded in the establishment of their revolutionary Board.

To the emphatic testimony of Mr JOHNSON, as condensed in the single phrase of "usurpation," we would add the equally emphatic testimony of JOHN P. KENNEDY, as borne in his late appeal to the people of Maryland. There is no more intelligent and industrious observer of public affairs than Mr. KENNEDY, and he does not hesitate to aver, under his own hand, that the secession enterprise "everywhere" has been remarkably characterized by the "signs of a *conspiracy* to give the minority a command over the majority. It avoids reference to the popular consent, screens its plans from public criticism by secret sessions, and plies the machinery of passion to rush the people into the abyss of revolution, with the renunciation of all thought and forecast of its consequences." The whole enterprise, then, as viewed by these Maryland statesmen and lawyers, is a conspiracy of a few Senators and Ex-Cabinet officers of the United States Government, willing to sacrifice the interest of their section and of the Union, to retain official consequence and power, and instigating by false clamors and lying telegrams a rebellious excitement and confusion among a portion of the State, in the whirl and frenzy of which they help each other to establish an usurped Government, and to distribute Secretaryships and a Presidency, and foreign appointments, and Congressional honors, and to keep life in their usurpation by the robbery of the Mints and Custom-houses, by forced loans, and by military conscription.

It is to put down conspiracy, thus instigating rebellion, and terminating in usurpation, that the citizen soldiers of the United States have been called to take up arms; and their arms they will not lay down till conspiracy is crushed, and till the people of the revolted States shall be permitted in a legal and constitutional way to submit their grievances and their demands to the only tribunal that is competent to hear and determine in regard to them. The Executive is no such tribunal. Congress is no such tribunal. The power which united these States is alone competent to dissever them. The people of the United States, assembled in Convention, who made the Constitution, are alone competent to release any party to the compact from the fulfillment of all its obligations. Meanwhile, the President must execute the laws. He must even "enforce" the laws,—not in the sense in which GEO. E. BADGER and GOV. ELLIS understand "enforcement"—by a surrender to the rebels and a recognition of the Montgomery usurpation—but by just so much coercion as may be necessary to secure to the laws respect and obedience. And since the question arises whether the Montgomery conspirators shall subjugate the Government of the United States, or the Government of the United States subjugate the Montgomery conspirators, we fear that this coercion must be pushed to the extent of subjugation before the people of the Confederate States will be in a condition to assert and vindicate their Constitutional rights. It is not worth while to remain tender-mouthed on this subject. Montgomery will extinguish Washington, unless Washington extinguishes Montgomery. The conflict which JEFFERSON DAVIS invokes, is a conflict of blood and fire. With him the empire is rapine. To the full extent of the men and the money he can command, he will seek to accomplish his rebellion, and establish his usurpation. There is no art so mean that will not be employed by a soldier who is capable of tampering with the honor of an army. There is no dishonesty that will shock a man who was capable of identifying his political ascendency with the pecuniary degradation of his state. There is no violence or outrage that will be repugnant to a man who vindicates by consecutive recognitions of their expediency and necessity such a succession of crimes as conspiracy, rebellion, usurpation and piracy.

Europe in Bonds not to Interfere.

The question as to the disposition of European powers to embark in the American war, only becomes important when we have found them in a position to indulge it. No one of them is at this moment in such position. A conflict such as has not been witnessed since the first years of the century, is impending over Europe, and is so universally expected to burst forth at any moment, that public stocks stand permanently at the war level, and speculation confines itself to conjectures as to where the shock shall first be felt. Never were so many questions, involving so many Powers, awaiting at the same moment the arbitrament of battle. Northern Europe witnesses the gathering of Prussian armies on the Elder, prepared to adjudicate the question of the Duchies; while Denmark is straining every energy, by land and by sea, to oppose the Germans. The Czar of Russia is only momentarily restrained from realizing private arrangements with France in regard to Turkey, by the irrepressible uprising of Poland, to subdue which the best of his armies will be needed. The embers of revolt smoulder equally in Hungary, where the assassination of the popular TELEKI will doubtless fan the fire into flames of insurrection. While Austria has to watch this imminent source of danger, she is challenging, on the other side, a contest with Sardinia, upon the subject of Italian unity and the temporal authority of the Holy See. To all these issues, France is directly or indirectly a party, retaining, however, the invaluable choice of side and time, when the period comes for plunging into the great Continental *melée*. England, in the meantime, is in the angriest of tempers about the French occupation of Syria, and sends a fleet to watch the French army. Quite conscious that the Emperor, reversing the policy which produced the Crimean war, is pledged to a final settlement of the Eastern question by a partition of Turkey, which shall give him Egypt and a highway to India, the British Government can only follow with fretful impatience the development of the policy which is to supersede that to which, through sixty-five years, it has devoted all its military and diplomatic energies. What with its petulant remonstrances on the subject of Nice and Savoy; its arrogant correspondence about the Syrian business; and its openly declared suspicion that the Emperor is provoking a general war, merely for the purpose of expanding the boundaries of France, England is aware of the many grounds of reasonable hostility NAPOLEON III. possesses, and that a conflict may at any moment commence. Hence the haste in mustering and drilling volunteers; in building enormous defensive lines and fortifications; in vieing with France in the production of steel-plated frigates and steam gunboats; in recruiting, by the offer of war bounties, the army and navy. The two nations are, in fact, already engaged in an active war of resources, which a word of incautious language may convert into one of arms.

Out of this European whirlpool of jealousy and passion no force can be spared for a contest on this side of the ocean. Every act, therefore, as well as every declaration, will, we may rest assured, be carefully weighed, with a view to avoiding a collision; and a collision will only occur through an error in judgment as to what the American people will choose to recognize as a just neutrality. England has already manifested a tendency to fall into this error; but when she comes to learn that no such policy can be regarded as neutral, but that it will be accepted as a covert declaration of hostility, she will doubtless hasten to retrace a step that must lose her at one blow Canada and the Cotton crop.

Shinplasters.

A new evil has fallen upon South Carolina. She is sadly in want of small change. Half-dollars, quarters, dimes and picayunes have disappeared in some mysterious manner, while, of course, twenty dollar gold pieces, eagles and half-eagles are plenty as blackberries. When a gentleman wants a cigar or a julep, he orders the articles, lights the Havana or tosses down his eye opener, and hands out a handful of the latter coin from his breeches pocket. But here arises a difficulty, which is altogether against the vender of these absolute necessaries of Charleston life. He can't make change; for silver coin is among the impossibilities of Charleston traffic. The purchaser can't afford to give gold-pieces for smashes and tods, even though both pockets are full. The vender can't take back his commodities, for they have gone down into cavernous depths from which there is no return. All this, it will be seen, is not so greatly to the disadvantage of the purchaser, and he is serene under the infliction. "Here," says he, "is the gold; give me my change." Now it is easy to say, "give me change," but to furnish the practical fact is altogether a different matter. If the shopkeeper is in possession of "nary a red," how is he to give change, we should like to know? It would help Charleston somewhat if the banks were a little differently situated. But with only moonshine in their vaults, and absolved from legal obligations to redeem their issues, their bills, whether of large or small denominations, may answer for lighting cigars, but are of very little practical use for any other purpose. Hence the trading community of Charleston find no relief from the Charleston banks.

In this dilemma the Charlestonians have hit upon a notable expedient. Charleston genius has discovered the philosopher's stone. Potosi, and all the silver producing regions are at a discount, and mints a positive nuisance. The "Corporation of Charleston" is to become at once a silver mine, refiner, mint and banker. Shinplasters are the panacea for the evils resulting from the absence of small change in Charleston, and the Corporation are to issue them. They are to be done on silk paper, emblazoned with engravings of the palmetto in the centre, and a bevy of opossums sporting around the margins. Traders are thus to be furnished with the means of changing the ponderous gold coins of gentlemen who smoke or imbibe whisky, so that the balance of traffic will not all be on one side. As to when, or where, or how, these shinplasters are to be redeemed, our information is silent. It has been suggested that inasmuch as they are based on secession patriotism, the necessity of redeeming them at all may be obviated by hanging the first man who presents a hat-full for their equivalent in coin. This might not possibly add to their value, or facilitate their circulation as currency, but it would certainly relieve the city treasury. With the simple minded people of the North the times must be a little tight before our city corporations resort to the shinplaster system. But things are so very different down in Charleston.

Staten Island as a Camp.

Among several plans named unofficially as entering into the scheme of the campaign is the establishment of two great camps, for the concentration and education of troops. One of these is to be placed in the interior, convenient to the line of operations along the frontier. The other is assigned to a point on the seaboard, from which the forces when needed can readily be transported to any point on the Southern coast line, whither it is deemed proper to carry the war, either in the way of alarming, harrassing, and diverting the enemy, or of recovering possession of Federal property. The suggestion is one of great value and importance. The urgent pressure of danger having passed, there is no longer excuse for hurrying forward volunteers imperfectly equipped, provided and drilled; especially as with the large number of transports engaged by Government, and the variety of internal lines of communication, an army of 75,000 men can be transferred from the position of reserve to the seat of war within thirty-six hours. The probation of camp-life will also gauge the fitness of officers and privates for active service. Enthusiasm, courage, love of adventure, always act primarily in filling the ranks; but these, without personal health, strength, docility, and subsequent discipline, are not simply of no value, but are a deceptive and unmalleable raw material, which defeats the efforts of commanders and demoralizes the whole force. In these educational encampments, besides, the part which each subdivision of the force is to play in the operations of larger bodies, is learned as it cannot be otherwise; and ignorance of such matters is historically the source of half the reverses fresh troops experience on their earlier battle-fields. Such is an outline of the profit to be anticipated from the contemplated plan.

In the selection of Staten Island as one of the geographical points referred to, we fear the same sound judgment has not been exercised. A leading requirement of such places is, that they shall be removed as far as practicable from the demoralizing influences of cities and towns, to points where the rigid discipline of military life is not interfered with by the numberless hangers-on and vile temptations which infest the quarters of troops in or near a great metropolis. There is no location in the city of New-York or its suburbs which is not subject to these objections. Staten Island is eminently so. Its inviting proximity to the City, the facilities for getting thither, with the additional attraction of a pleasant trip across the bay; the density of the island population, and the damage their grounds and property must suffer from the throng of troops and visitors; the little difficulty in the way of desertions; and the easy access to the vitiating indulgences of town life, are the strongest possible arguments against the choice of the Island as a camp-ground, and they dictate the propriety of selecting another site. The attention of the Washington authorities should be brought at once to the matter.

A Great Fallacy.

The idea that Republican Government is a failure, based upon the fact of a widespread and dangerous rebellion in this country, is one of the errors that seem just now to have taken possession of a portion of the European mind. Whatever the result of that rebellion may be, whether it shall be crushed by the power of the Government, or be carried forward to successful revolution, the folly of regarding it as an evidence of organic weakness of Republican institutions is not the less conspicuous. There is not an empire in the world that has not at some period of its existence been convulsed by rebellion, not a throne has been erected that has not been threatened by revolution. England has not escaped. Dynasty after dynasty has been expelled from her realm; and on the Continent of Europe the Bourbon family has been driven from all their inheritances. The kingdoms of the old world are but fragments of former empires, or the aggregations of principalities at some former time independent of each other, and of the power that now rules them. And yet it does not seem to have occurred to the statesmen of Europe that these changes are an evidence that monarchy itself is a failure.

The causes which have produced the alarming condition of things in this country, would have produced a like condition of things in any other nation. With an Executive blind to the conspiracies forming all around him; consenting to the schemes of traitors, or taking no steps to crush or thwart them; permitting the Government arms to be placed at the disposal of the disaffected, and seeing a rebellious force gathering by thousands, without one word of remonstrance, or one effort to disperse it,—what government in the world would have stood, as ours has done, against these gigantic combinations, embracing a whole Cabinet, ten States, and six or seven millions of people?

If it is asked, why permit an Executive thus imbecile, or traitorous to continue in power until the Union was in such imminent peril, the answer will be found in the very fact that gives ultimate stability to any government. We have a Constitution, composed not of vague traditions or uncertain usages, but thoroughly considered by wise and patriotic men, written in legible characters, and familiar to all our people,—a Constitution defining the powers of the Government, and guaranteeing the rights and prescribing the duties of the States, and the citizens of the States. It was love and veneration for that instrument, and a respect for the laws enacted under it, that withheld the loyal people of the Union from hurling with a strong hand from its position, an Administration that was thus recreant to the high trusts confided to its keeping. They saw treason arraying itself against the institutions of the country, and knew that it was compassing their overthrow. They felt all the indignation natural to loyal men at the inertia or criminal sympathy of the Executive, but they knew that the time was close at hand when the people would speak in a constitutional way, through the instrumentality of the ballot-boxes, their abhorrence of the treason and the traitors. That time came, and with a unanimity rarely achieved in a representative government, they hurled from place and power, an Administration that had thus monstrously abused the confidence reposed in it. They waited for the "ides of March," because to do so was in accordance with the constitution and the laws of the country.

Two months and a half have elapsed since the new Administration came into power. It found the Army dispersed to remote frontiers, and the Navy to distant coasts. It found the arms of the Government mostly in the hands of the rebels, placed there by the treasonable exercise of power by the former Cabinet. It found the Treasury drained for the benefit of secession. It was without munitions, without clothing, without equipments, and to a great extent without arms for a soldiery that was yet to be enlisted. Still, with all these disadvantages, the loyal States have, in this short time, raised, equipped and armed a force of more than eighty thousand men, and moved them to the frontiers, while tens of thousands more are on the march. Behind these, are two hundred thousand more ready at a moment's warning, waiting only the permission or the order of the Government, to take the field, and still other hundreds of thousands ready at the call of their country. Not alone in these vast movements of loyal men are seen the patriotism and real strength of the Republic. More than twenty millions of dollars have been voluntarily contributed towards the equipment of the soldiery and support of their families, while all the calls of the Government for money have been promptly met.

Such evidences of strength, we insist, have rarely been exhibited by any nation. There is scarcely a record furnished by history of such an aggregation of physical and moral forces gathered in so short a time for the support of the institutions of any country. They show the existence of a living energy, an active and loyal vitality. They demonstrate the fallacy of the theory that Republics are inherently weak, or that a Republican Government is not possessed of the elements of its own perpetuation.

There is another consideration which transatlantic critics have entirely overlooked. Whatever there may be of weakness in our American Republic, belongs not to the Republican theory. It is chargeable to an unfortunate inheritance which has descended to us from our European ancestors;—an inheritance that was the offspring of European despotism of the olden times, of European disregard of human liberty and human rights in ages now happily numbered among the past. That inheritance is the institution of Slavery. To its turbulent tendencies, its demoralizing influences, which in some of the States have been too strong for the Democratic sentiment, we are indebted for all the evils and all the perils of these times. This offspring of a despotic and tyrannous era has been the curse of our Republicanism. It is alien to all its aims, opposed to all its theories, in utter and everlasting antagonism to all its principles and all its instincts. If this Union shall be dissolved, Slavery, and not the monarchical theory, will have triumphed. The Republican system of government will still be vindicated. These nineteen Free States, occupying an area five times larger than France, will still have room enough for progress, for prosperity and power. But the Union will not be dissolved. The nineteen millions of the loyal States will hold it firm upon its basis, and it will recover its steadiness, its strength and its authority.

MR. FACING-BOTH-WAYS IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, for whom we invoke the charity of all right minded and considerate persons, and whom we privately endue with the sincerest commiseration, is in a situation of pitiable difficulty. A slaveholder himself, and the apologist of Slavery through laborious controversies, he was so unwise as to yield, many years ago, to the temptation which a metropolitan pulpit holds out to the provincial, and leave his native South Carolina for Maryland. Had Maryland, seduced by men of the same real opinions as himself, followed the lead of South Carolina, Dr. FULLER would now be in the most enviable of positions. But certain causes having prevented this folly, the disappointed clergyman wavers between the flesh-pots of his parish and the attractions of the patriarchal system; and finds himself obliged, in order to command both, to duplicate his sentiments, his sympathies, and zeal. Thus at the Georgia Baptist Convention, on the 13th inst., he drafted, as a member of the Committee on that business, the resolutions which bitterly denounced the Federal Government, warmly approved of the secession movement, the designs of its leaders, and the Constitution and legislation to which it had given birth; and after denouncing the troops summoned by the Washington Government as "hosts of ruffians and felons, burning with lust and rapine," pledged JEFF. DAVIS and the rest their "heartiest coöperation," and their prayers; and invoked the wrath of Heaven on the Federal authorities and their armies. This is sufficiently decided and emphatic; treason could find no more vindictive expression; and we find Dr. FULLER to be not only the utterer, but as member of the Committee, and as President of the Convention, its indorser and counter-indorser. We have, however, intelligence five days later from this fire-eating divine; no longer on the banks of the Savannah, but again on the Patapsco. In a letter of the 18th inst., addressed to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, he sheds tears of tender regret over the "ruffians and felons" from Massachusetts, slaughtered in the streets of Baltimore; and so far from invoking Heaven to bless the arms of the South, deprecates war altogether, and takes "high ground against rebellion." This is a marked improvement; and should it continue another week, we may be led to hope the excellent divine has only to keep out of bad company to make a respectable man and faithful citizen. Otherwise it may be prudent for him to remember the existence in Baltimore of martial law, which has severe penalties against sedition, lay or clerical.

The Albany Banks.

ALBANY, Monday, May 20.

In consequence of the closing of the Bank of Albany and the Bank of the Capital last week, there was some run on the Savings Department of two or three banks here this morning, but the promptness and readiness with which it was met in every instance speedily restored confidence and quieted excitement. Extra tellers were employed, and depositors paid as fast as they could present checks. In all other departments of the Banks all is quiet, and no lack of confidence is manifested.

The McCormick Reaper Case.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

Although the sixty days allowed by the joint resolution of the late Congress, during which to file remonstrances against the extension of MCCORMICK'S reaper patents, have expired, the argument in the case, before the Commissioner of Patents, will not begin until the first of June.

Railroad Accident.

ST. CATHARINES, Monday, May 20.

On the Welland Railway, Saturday night, a heavy freight train, drawn by two engines, came in collision with an up-train, at Allanburgh, killing three men and badly smashing three engines. The engineer has been arrested.

Another Riot at St. John's, N. F.

BOSTON, Monday, May 20.

There was another riot at St. John's, N. F., on the 13th, at which the riot act was read, and the mob continuing violent, the troops were ordered to fire. Two of the crowd were killed and four wounded. The rioters were then subsided.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arrival of the Canadian in the St. Lawrence.

The Discussion of the American Question in the British House of Commons.

Preparations for the Dispatch of a Fleet to American Waters.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Assassination of Count Teleki, and great Agitation in Hungary.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN POLAND.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady—Consol 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

FATHER POINT, MONDAY, May 20.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th, *via* London derry, on the evening of the 10th inst., arrived off this Point at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 9th inst.

The dates by the *Canadian* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Parana* took out the news that the British Government would recognize the Southern Confederacy as belligerents.

American matters continued to attract attention in the House of Commons.

Mr. GREGORY had postponed his motion in favor of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the 17th inst.

Mr. FOSTER gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing insurrectionists.

Mr. HORSFALL said that he would postpone his motion relative to the rights of belligerents, Lord PALMERSTON having stated that, pending the grave and complicated questions now being considered, discussion of the subject was impossible.

Active preparations are going on in the Navy-yards for sending a powerful squadron into American waters.

The London *Times* points out that America has heretofore industriously vindicated principles, and made precedents of all which now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. It says "she upheld privateering and denounced the right of search, and both these are now turned against her.

Mr. BAXTER had given notice in the House of Commons that he would ask the Government if they intended to ask a vote on the £78,000 for the Galway contract.

The proceedings in Parliament, on the 8th inst. were unimportant.

The American crisis continued to be the leading topic of discussion everywhere.

The markets for American produce generally continued excited.

It was reported in London that an American ship from Liverpool, *en route* for New-Orleans, had been insured at fifteen guineas, and a ship from Shanghai for New-York had been done at 40s.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chamber of Commerce have called the attention of the French Government to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in American waters. The Minister of Commerce, in concert with the Minister of Marine, promised to have a conference with the Emperor on the subject.

The Government had presented a bill to the Corps Legislatif, opening a credit of f.45,000,000 for great works of public utility, and another for issuing bonds amounting to f.104,000,000, repayable in thirty years.

It is said that the effective force of the French army is 75,000 men in excess of the number mentioned in the budget.

High Mass was celebrated in the Chapel of St. Roche, in Paris, on the 8th inst., for the Warsaw victims. The congregation were attired in mourning and were quite numerous.

Nothing new has taken place in French political matters.

A quarter of the town of Lemoges had been destroyed by fire.

The revolutionary movements in the Neapolitan Provinces have been suppressed.

It is said that the Czar has sent the Grand Duke MICHAEL to Poland on a conciliatory mission and with full powers.

The harvest prospects of France are represented as very bad, owing to inclement weather. It was feared that the fruit crop was lost, and the wheat crop had been seriously damaged by frost. Irreparable damage had been done to the brandy crop at Cognac.

The Bourse was flat on the 8th inst., but closed a shade firmer; rentes 69 20c.

It was stated that American agents had reached France to purchase arms and military equipments.

ITALY.

Affairs in Italy continued without change.

HUNGARY.

A great sensation had been created by the assassination of Count TELEKI.

A Pesth dispatch, of the 8th inst., says that in a sitting of the Lower House, the President confirmed the news that Count TELEKI had been found murdered at his residence. The House, at this announcement, raised a cry of despair. Several ladies who were in the gallaries, were carried away fainting.

M. DEAK, in a voice stifled with emotion, proposed that the sitting of the House be adjourned to the 17th inst.

Pesth is highly excited in regard to the assassination.

It is alleged that Count TELEKI committed suicide, but this is discredited.

POLAND.

Affairs in Poland were unchanged.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of State had been held at Warsaw for several days, on account of some peasants having refused to perform the labor required of them. Later news announces that in some districts the peasants were less refractory.

Commercial Intelligence per Canadian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days, including Wednesday, foot up 42,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 19,000 bales. Messrs. HIGHTH & Co. report the market firm, and advanced ⅛d. since Friday. Many of the stocks have been withdrawn from the market. In some cases the advance by holders asked is not conceded by buyers.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR firm and partially slightly higher. WHEAT firm; red 11s. 3d.@12s. 8d.; white 12s. 6d.@14s. CORN quiet but steadier; mixed 34s. 9d.; yellow 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; white 35s.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9.

BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON quiet. LARD dull and easier but quotations unchanged. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9.

RESIN firm, at 7s. 6d. for Common SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 30s. on the spot and to arrive. ASHES firm, at 30s. for Pots and 29s. for Pearls. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE steady, with a large speculative inquiry for Carolina, and prices slightly advanced, say to 20s.@24s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 29s. 6d. Baltimore BARK, 7s. 6d @9s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9.

In the Money market the funds are dull but stationary. The principal cause of the firmness is the belief that the American crisis will throw a considerable demand on England for many articles of produce and manufacture, while its effect is being strangely manifested on the shipping. In the discount market the general rate is 5¼ ₰ cent. and applications at the Bank of England are very pressing. A belief in an early advance of the bank minimum is gaining ground.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9.

BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm and slightly higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 45s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9.

Illinois Central Shares are quoted at 39¾@39½ discount. Erie Shares 19¼.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Preparations for Accession to Mormondom—The Drama flourishes in the Territory—Bear-fights, Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, April 26, 1861.

The present has been an important and extremely busy week in Mormondom, particularly in this Holy City. About two hundred teams have been assembling here, prior to their departure for the Missouri River, to fetch the "faithful," who feel disposed to "flee from the wrath to come," in the shape of "wars and rumors of wars," both in the New and the Old Worlds. The wagons in this great company appeared to be of the best description that could be found in the Territory. They seemed to be loaded with a large amount of flour, or provisions of some kind. The teams, instead of being but two yoke of oxen per wagon, amounted to four and five yoke per wagon, and in some instances more. Thus about two thousand head of Mormon cattle are at this moment on their way to the States, "with their faces thitherward." They are the very best kind of work-cattle, too, being young, likely, and generally in good condition. It is certainly a remarkable evidence of the extent and power of BRIGHAM YOUNG's influence among the people here, that such a number of well appointed teams should respond to his call. For, remember, it does not appear that there is any cash, or indeed any other pay, by which teamsters are to be recompensed for their sacrifice. The farmers must certainly feel rather weak-handed in the fields and in the cañons the coming Summer, through the abstraction of so much locomotive power. But then, perhaps, they will be allowed some "claim" on the labor of the "brethren," when they arrive in the Fall, to finish up the harvest-work, and replenish the woodpile from the rugged cañons.

The theatre continues to be filled to overflowing two nights per week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at the uniform and invariable—"Admission, fifty cents." No boxes, no gallery, but all pit. "Still Waters Run Deep," "All that Glitters is not Gold," "The Secret Agent," "Luke the Laborer," "Domestic Economy," "Rough Diamond," "Teddy Roe," with occasional intervening "Comic Songs," are a fair sample of the bills of fare offered on the Salt Lake boards. SHAKESPEARE is altogether ignored. The bard of Avon must shine elsewhere; at least there appears very little chance for him to be interpreted here.

The "Deseret Dramatic Association" is wholly an amateur company, and seems to be composed principally of BRIGHAM's employes and their relatives, and altogether of "Saints," rather a unique circumstance in histrionic annals. As may be expected, in the higher walks of the art the members of the Association exhibit few excellencies. The fair performers, unpolished though it be to say it, are scarcely on a par with their co-players of the sterner sex. I have not seen the first good actress at Salt Lake. Softly, I may be an incompetent judge, but such is my humble opinion.

But the minor points, as a general thing, are well sustained. Low comedy is very creditably interpreted in the Social Hall. Here there is a gusto, a keen relish for the parts, and a thorough realization of the spirit of the play, not always universal on stages where "stars" are wont to shine.

A certain New-York newspaper, some time back, took a telescopic view of the newspaperial future, when telegrams and advertisements would be the sole contents of the daily sheet, to say nothing of the hebdomanals. That time must be near at hand, at least it cannot be far ahead of the present Salt Lake papers, for they consider it necessary, or, any way, advisable, to apologize for the monopoly which "Pony" has obtained in their pages. The *Mountaineer* can only afford two columns of primer, mostly leaded, for local news and politics. The essayistic proclivities of the editor, observable in early days, are no match for the Pony's gallop, and have evidently gone under. So, unless that quadruped and the North and the South resolve to be a little more merciful, Utah folks will scarcely learn what is under way in their own territory, but will know Sumter and Pickens, and Charleston and Pensacola like a book.

A Mr. RHODES, who resides on his ranche in one of the elevated little valleys near the sources of the Weber, and the Provo Rivers, was out lately on horseback, and chancing to meet with a grizzly, he fired and wounded Bruin, who, not relishing the salutation, made motions for a closer interview. Bad luck to the horse, he was so frightened that he stood stock still, and Master Grizzly, coming up, grabbed his tail. In a short time, the bear relaxing his grip, perhaps to take a more advantageous one, if possible, the horse concluded that it was high time to "put," which he did, at a 2:40 pace, leaving Bruin alone in his glory. Not definitively, though, for Mr. RHODES, having reloaded his rifle, returned to the encounter, and had the good fortune to see eight hundred pounds of fat bear-beef effectually kiss the ground.

The weather the past week has been stormy at times—rain and snow falling, though not very much of either. Sharp frosts occur in the night. Currant trees are in full bloom, and peach trees are beginning to disclose their beauty. Garden vegetables grow very slowly, in consequence of the coldness of the weather. Grass is not much advanced.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the De Soto—Mercantile Intelligence—The Niagara and Huntsville Cruising for Privateers—The W. H. Webb—The Yacht Wanderer, &c.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSTON, arrived on the 20th from Havana, bringing a large number of passengers and a heavy mail. The *De Soto* left New-York on the 6th of May, arrived at Havana on 11th, and left on her return on the 16th.

Markets generally dull, sugars particularly so. No 12 good and strong will hardly bear quotations at 5½ to 5¾ reals ₰ arrobe. Stock, 235,000 boxes sugar in Havana. Molasses 1 to 1½ reals ₰ keg.

No activity in freights or domestic produce.

Freights for vessels United States flag £2½ to £3¼ per ton; on European flags £3¼ to £4¼ per ton. Less demand for American vessels at this time at above proportionate rates. Many vessels would leave for the States in ballast, as no freights were to be had at any price.

The ship *Kate Hooper* arrived on the 15th, in 89 days' passage from Macao, with 500 Coolies. The bark *Alice Thorndike* and *Francis P. Sage* have arrived and discharged Coolies, and would return to the States in ballast.

Exchange on London, 6 to 7 per cent. premium; Paris, 6 to 7 discount; Northern cities, 2 to 4 discount; New-Orleans, no business.

On May 17th spoke the steamers *Niagara* and *Huntsville*, cruising in the Gulf for privateers. The *De Soto* was boarded by the *Huntsville*, who wished to be reported. They captured two vessels and sent them to the Northern ports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

The daughters of Don MIGUEL ALDAMA, the rich creole planter, got up a fair and bazaar at Madruga, a wretchedly poor village about twenty miles from Matanzas, on the direct line of the railway, (of which the ALDAMA family are the principal proprietors,) on the 11th, 12th and 13th of the present month, for the benefit of the poor of Madruga, and from which nearly ten thousand dollars were realized. The fair and bazaar was very numerously attended by the most respectable inhabitants of this city. His Excellency the Captain-General was present, and patronized the bazaar with great liberality. Among the amusements was cock-fighting, for almost fabulous sums of money. Our neighbors of Regla, a place opposite this city, across the bay or harbor, won, I understand, very large amounts, a hundred and sixty ounces ($2,720) on one battle, besides bets to other large amounts.

The *De Soto*, by which this letter will be forwarded arrived here on the 12th inst., but it was not considered prudent for her to proceed on to New-Orleans, in consequence of not having received the *Gaceta* (the Government official paper of this Island) on the 11th, previous to mailing my letter of that date, you were not then informed that on the preceding day His Excellency the Captain-General acknowledged the receipt of a *duplicate* letter, dated 5th inst., from THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., United States Vice Consul, then in charge of the United States Consulate, forwarding a copy of the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, in which he declares all the ports within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas to be in a state of blockade, from and after the 19th ult., which Mr. SAVAGE respectfully requests His Excellency to give the utmost publicity to in this Island, which His Excellency does, five days after the date, and I suppose *receipt*, of the letter of Mr. SAVAGE, by the publication of the acknowledgment, above mentioned, of the dublicats letter itself, and of the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, in the official Government paper of this Island.

The steamship *W. H. Webb*, late of New-Orleans, which came here under the command of Capt. MCCONNELL, formerly of the steamship *Habana*, whose place the *W. H. Webb* supplied, was detained by the United States Consul-General, because her papers were not *en regle*. Pending the discussion that ensued on the subject, a British subject purchased the *W. H. Webb*, and she was accordingly, *but without the knowledge* of the United States Consul-General, placed under British colors. A rather sharp correspondence, I am informed by a friend—a party in no manner connected with either Consulate,—ensued between the two Consuls-General. The United States Consul-General, I observe, has placarded notices at the ship chandler's, where American captians "must do congregate," giving them notice, he cannot afford any protection to those who hoist the rebel flag of the "Confederate States."

I also observe in the *Gaceta*, a citation calling upon Capt. EDWARDS, of the American ship *Chase*, to appear at the public jail of this city, to exculpate himself from the charge, on which prosecution has been founded, of wounding a negro called ANTONIO CAMPUZANO. Should Capt. EDWARDS not appear, which it is not probable he will do, he having sailed, if I mistake not, some little time since, for Europe, he will be liable to be treated "as a rebel," the pains and penalties attached to which character are of a very serious character. Capt. EDWARDS will therefore act wisely in not coming to this port again, "in a hurry."

The mysterious yacht *Wanderer* has been seized, I am told, at Key West. I hope the authorities there have sufficient evidence to condemn her. Here it could be very easily *produced*.

At a meeting of the creditors of Pedroso's Bank, which, you will remember, had suspended payments a few days ago, the following offer was made and accepted: To pay all accounts less than $400 at the end of the year, and in February next to commence the payments of all their larger creditors with eight per cent. interest. The Bank's indebtedness, I am told, is $1,300,000, and its assets over $,800,000. With such a surplus of assets, it would indeed be a discredit to the community were such an establishment compelled to go into insolvency on account of a temporary pressure and lack of specie.

The United States transports, the schooners *Urbana* and *Horace*, arrived here 14th instant, from Puts, in Texas, the former with 2 officers, 100 privates, 10 women and 22 children; the latter, a hired schooner of only 186 tons burthen, with 150 United States soldiers. How that number of men were stowed on such a sized vessel, I am perfectly at a loss to imagine. They must have been packed as closely as herrings in a cask. Were there no suitable sized vessels at New-York that could have been sent after these unfortunate soldiers, who, it would almost seem to be considered are not worthy of the treatment due to men and Christians.

The weather was wet and comfortless during the brief period the two vessels were in the harbor, and consequently the poor soldiers were unable to enjoy the "run ashore" to which they were kindly invited by the authorities. I saw some of the women making purchases of fruit and vegetables, and only hope they ate of the former in moderation, or the effects will probably be more severe, and certainly of longer endurance, than had the men imbibed too freely of the bad liquor sold at the cheap drinking-shops of this city.

I am sorry to have to conclude this letter with bad news, but I have three more failures to report—the first that of MARCOS SALMEN, a hardware merchant, always supposed to be a "warm man;" the second that of HAZA & Co., storekeepers outside the walls, and lastly that of GUITERREZ & MARTINEZ, who kept a hardware store in Mercaderey-street.

It has rained almost incessantly the last three or four days, and I regret to say the public health is not as good as I have for some considerable time had the pleasure of reporting it. There is a great deal of small-pox in many of the more thickly inhabited portions of this city. Among the recent deaths from this terrible disease in this climate is that of Miss MERCED PLANAS, a young and extremely beautiful lady, who was "Queen of the Reds" at Guanabucon last year.

The ship *Alice Thorndike*, THORNDIKE master, arrived 5th inst., from Canton *via* St. Helena with 358 "*Asiatic free Colonists.*" You would have before been informed of this arrival, but that up to yesterday I was unable to ascertain the number of deaths on the passage. I do not, however, "give it up," but hope yet to learn the number.

The ship *Kate Hooper* arrived 10th inst. in 90 days from Macao *via* St. Helena, with 569 Asiatic free Colonists. The number of deaths she had on the passage has also apparently been studiously kept from me, although from the short passage of the *Kate Hooper* I am led to hope she had but a small number of deaths. Yet the endeavor to keep the number from public knowledge bears a bad appearance.

[COMMERCIAL.

Owing to unfavorable weather all this week, up to last evening, to out-door business, and holders of sugar refusing to reduce their pretensions, the market has been extremely languid, without any alteration in rates which are beyond the limits of "orders on hand."

The recent continuous rains will cause a temporary cessation in grinding and the manufacture of sugar on the estates.

Muscovadoes—Nothing doing.

Molasses—The same remark will apply to this sweet.

Freights—The "war news" from the United States continues to have an unfavorable effect for vessels under the American flag. The last reported engagement of an American vessel for Falmouth, is a ship of 4,000 boxes capacity, at 40s. per ton, whilst from 65s. to 80s. per ton has been paid recently to vessels under neutral flags. Coastwise to Northern ports, the ruling rates $1 per box. $4 50 per hhd. Sugar, $2 50 per 110 gallons Molasses.

Exchanges tend upwards. I quote Sterling, 6¾ to 7¼ per cent. premium for 60 day Bills; New-York, (60 day Bills) 2¾ to 3¼ per cent. discount; New-Orleans, (short) 2 to 3 per cent. premium (very little doing.)

[Advertisement.]

PILES! PILES! PILES! No. 17.—Taken with decided benefit, relief and cure. Call for Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Curative, No. 17. Price 25 cents. Sold by Rushton, John Meakim, and all Druggists, or should be. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCURVY AND SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS will soon cover the bodies of our gallant soldiers, exposed to a Southern climate and bad food. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. It is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease.

[Advertisement.]

Read the advertisements and bills of Barnum's Museum and you will hardly fail to go there before sunset.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS',
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

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MARRIED.

ROSENSTEIN—TIEMANN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 16, in St. Mary's Church, by Rev. C. F. Rodenstein, Mr. LOUIS A. ROSENSTEIN to Miss SARAH C. TIEMANN, daughter of Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, all of this City.

DIED.

CONWAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, at his residence, No. 43 East Broadway, Dr. EDWARD CONWAY, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the solemn Requeim Mass for the repose of his soul, at St. Andrew's Church, Duane st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Chicago and California papers please copy.

DAVISON.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, MARGARETTA, youngest child of Wm. S. and Sarah C. Davison, aged 1 year and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 261 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New Jersey on Wednesday morning for interment.

REICH.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, Col. RUFUS MERON, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 12 Neilson-place, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

LANGRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, LOVELL LANGRIDGE, of Sussex County, England, aged 64 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 233 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

MEIGS.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, Hon. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary of the American Institute, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 7th-av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ATMAR.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, HANNAH ATMAR, aged 92 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the late Peter Embury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RAQUA.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 19, GRACE, only child of James A. and Celia H. Raqua, aged 3 years and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 119 West 15th-st. The relatives and friends of the parents are invited to attend, without further notice.

URE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 20 ANNA V., the only child of ROBERT and ANNE E. URE, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 378 Asolphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 22 at 2 o'clock.

TALMAGE.—In Jersey City, J. AUGUSTUS TALMAGE, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral services at the dwelling of his parents, No. 21 Essex st., this (Tuesday) morning, May 21, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CONROY.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Sunday morning, May 19, suddenly, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude ANNA E., beloved wife of John Conroy, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, at Port Richmond, without further notice. Friends will take the Staten Island ferry boat at 12½ o'clock, from Pier No. 18 North River.

STELL.—On Sunday morning, May 19, suddenly, Mrs. GERTRUDE F., wife of Peter R. Stell, of Raritan Landing, N. J., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, at 4 o'clock.

NEILSON.—At Llodenwood, New-Brunswick, N. J., the residence of her son in-law, J. S. Carpender, on Sunday, May 19, ABIGAIL BLEECKER widow of John Neilson, M. D., late of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CHESTNUT.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, May 19, SAMUEL CHESTNUT, of Baltimore.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in-law, William King, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Friends will take the Staten Island ferry boat at 1 o'clock, and railroad from Vanderbilt's Landing, returning by 6 o'clock train.

DUSENBURY.—In Glenville, Conn., on Monday, May 20, PERMELA DUSENBURY, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) May 21, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Portchester for the 9½ New-Haven train.

DWIGHT.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, May 16, at the family residence, HENRY W. DWIGHT, eldest son of the late Henry W. Dwight, aged 35 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 298.—MAY 20, 1861.
30, 12, 9, 24, 57, 65, 51, 32, 40, 60, 21, 36, 35.

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE 23D VOLUME.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXXXIII.] CONTENTS. [JUNE.

THE COAST RANGERS OF CALIFORNIA.—I. THE ASSOCIATION. By J. Ross BROWNE.

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RECRIMINATION.

ADVENTURES IN GORILLA LAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head of Gorilla.—The King of the Cannibals.—Mbondeno Man and Woman.—Attack of the Gorilla.—Elephant Battue.—Knife and Axes.—Fan Bowman.—Drum and Handja.—The Bashikouay Axe.—Death of a Hunter.—Poison Ordeal.—Exorcising a Sorcerer.—Crocodile Hunting.—Village in Equatorial Africa.—The Kooloo Kamba.—Nshi-go and Young.—An Easy Chair.—Camma Man and Woman.—A Negro Beauty.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS. By NORA PERRY.

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ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.—Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.

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CHAPTER VI. The Commercial Room, Bull Inn, Leeds.
CHAPTER VII. The Masons of Groby Park.
CHAPTER VIII. Mrs Mason's Hot Luncheon.
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CLERGYMAN'S ADVENTURE.
MY WHISTLING NEIGHBOR.
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ON BEING FOUND OUT.
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MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
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MODERN IDOLATRY.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Irishman's Idol.—The Scotchman's Idol.—The Englishman's Idol.—The German Idol.—The Universal Idol.—The Alderman's Idol.—The Politician's Idol.—A Southern Idol.—A Baltimore Idol.—The Boston Idol.—Various Idols.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Summer Pardessus.—Canezou.

The present Number commences the *Twenty-Third Volume* of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The object of the Publishers, as stated in the first Number issued in June, 1850, was to present a periodical "which no one who had the slightest relish for miscellaneous reading, or the slightest wish to keep himself informed of the progress and results of the literary genius of his own age, would willingly be without. And they intend to publish it at so low a rate, and to give it a value so much beyond its price, that it shall make its way into the hands of the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States."

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For Recording Secretary,
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Entirely
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 468 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS.—
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Of every kind,
RETAILED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
At a reduction of 30 Per Cent.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH AV.
BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.
100 dozen Linen Damask Napkins, 75 cents per dozen.
100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1 50.
Linen Damasks and Table Cloths.
Marseilles Quilts and Blankets.
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, &c
CANTON MATTINGS.
100 pieces 4-4 red check, extra heavy, 1s. 6d. per yard.
50 pieces 5-4 red check, extra heavy, 22c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 red check, extra heavy, 27c. per yard.
50 pieces 8-4 white, extra heavy, 21c. per yard.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
On Monday, the 20th inst., we shall offer 1,800 pieces fine French Organdie Muslins for 15 cents per yard; worth 50 cents.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK LACES.
BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS.
The balance to be closed out immediately
AT HALF PRICES.
Regular prices $2 will be sold at $1.
Regular prices, $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices, $3 00, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices, $4 00, will be sold at $2 00.
Regular prices, $5 00 will be sold at $2 50.
Also CENTRES and MANTILLAS at similar prices.
P. S.—A new lot of
BLACK THREAD AND PUSHER LACE VEILS, JUST OPENED,
Together with a full stock of
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
All marked down below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
late PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—also a great variety of buttons, binding velvets, belt ribbons, laces, ribbons, cotton trimmings, dress linings, &c., &c., and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, magic ruffilings N.B Alexandré's kid, silk and thread, gloves and English hosiery, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS SELLING OFF AT half cost. Zephyr worsted from 12½c. Ladies will always find a full assortment of thread and needle goods, small wares, dress linings &c., of the best quality, at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-avenue Hotel.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—DRY GOODS IN EXCHANGE FOR 2,000 acres of land in Iowa. Title indisputable. Address DANIEL McCAULEY, No. 297 3d-av.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE 8TH-AV. CARS, ON MONDAY morning, May 20, an account book wrapped in brown paper. The finder will receive $5 and the thanks of the owner by returning the same to No. 52 Washington Market, or No. 764 8th av.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. E. HOOPER, No. 47 Cliff-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated at Fishkill Landing, one mile from Hudson River Railroad station, with a beautiful view of Newburgh Bay; the house is well suited for a small family, and the grounds, consisting of twelve acres amply stocked with fruit and in a perfect state of cultivation; also, a well-planted kitchen garden, and abundant stable room. To a desirable tenant, it will be let on moderate terms for a year. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished, the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove, about two hours from New-York by steamer; lawn running to the water; fine stable, garden, fruit, shades, &c., &c. Price for the season, $1,050. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with stable, carriage-house, and other convenient out-buildings; a variety of fruit; fine lawn; beautifully located at Bedford, Westchester County, in the most healthy part of the county; 13 miles from New-York, per Harlem Railroad; a very delightful country residence. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, No. 47 Pearl-st. New-York

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—A stone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; fully furnished, and supplied with gas and cold water; stable and carriage house; to rent for the season at $100 per month. Apply to Prof. MCVICKAR, No. 21 West 32d-st

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A MODERN three story and attic house, well furnished, and very pleasantly situated, within a few doors of Washington-square, will be let to a good tenant at $125 per month. Apply to Mr. J. C. ANGELL, No. 29 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS, A full-sized 4-story first class dwelling-house, in 10th-st., near Broadway, completely furnished rent for 6 months, $1,000, for 12 months, $2 200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN MOTT HAVEN, for four or six months with large garden full of fruit and vegetables, only one hour's ride from the lower part of the City by railroad or steamboat. Inquire at No. 80 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-FURnished house, in the most desirable section of South Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Address Post-office Box No. 3,893, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT NEWPORT, A very desirable furnished house and stable, near the Ocean House. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank. Pine-st

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CASH—HOMESTEAD WANTED—FROM 5 to 25 acres with good buildings, and not over 30 miles from the City, is wanted for 3 years by an excellent tenant. No land speculator need apply. A fair rent will be paid. Title will please, if very low, for cash, if unincumbered. $1,000 in cash will be paid for a three years' lease. Address Box No. 3,121 Post office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE IS wanted to rent for the Summer. Distance not over 50 or 25 miles, with shade and space of 4 or 5 acres, and a good garden with vegetables and fruit. Address J. T. R., Box No. 467 Post-office stating terms and location.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, with a gallery for paintings. Address T. A. G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.
Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 100,000 round of cartridges per day.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

FOR ARMY TENTS.
METHUEN DUCK.
The best article made.
READ, GARDNER & CO., Agents.
Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished three supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 38 William-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.
ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane st., New-York. Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c. BUNTING BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 73-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke
Also, five second hand steamboat boilers in good order
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

TRUNKS, &c—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling; Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

SKITTLES PLAYERS, ATTENTION.—A grand skittle tournament will take place at the Bugle, 107 Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, on which occasion the proprietor will give $10 to the best player. Open to all. Tuesday, May 21th.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store: liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

BOAT WANTED.—A GIG OR QUARTER-BOAT, in good order, 23 to 25 feet long, at low price. Address, stating price, &c., C. H. MITCHELL, No. 119 Nassau-st.

CALVARY CHURCH.—ONE OF THE BEST Pews in this church for sale. Address Box No. 712 Post-Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
CHINA, GLASS AND PARIAN WARE,
PLATED GOODS AND TABLE CUTLERY,
ALSO,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF IRON STONE CHINA, have been added
To our extensive Stock of
GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, &c.,
All of which we offer on terms in accordance with the times. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 688 Broadway,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—One large room suitable for two.
No. 512 Broadway,
opposite St. Nicholas Hotel
$1 50 to $3 50 per week. Inquire up stairs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a few well furnished rooms, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, R. P. Q., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO FAMILIES AND GENTLEmen can have superb rooms on first, second and third floors, furnished or not, and with or without board, at Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st., near Broadway and 4th-av., so well known for the excellence of their tables and accommodations. References asked.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS can be accommodated with good board at reasonable rates during the Summer months, in a healthy and desirable part of the City. Apply at No. 67 West 38th-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with every convenience, to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family at Yonkers, within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt. Address A., Box No. 6, Yonkers P. O.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET with board, on the third floor, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 228 East 10th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th st., has to let, suites of rooms on the second and third floors; she has, also, accommodations for transient boarders.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, on suite or single, in a first-class house, the location being very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Montague Ferries Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, in a very beautiful location, with a small private family, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tomkin's Place

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring good board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of home, can be accommodated in a small private family, by applying at No. 79 Sussex-st., near the ferry.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENTS on second floor, having every convenience, may be obtained with a small private family, residing in Clinton place, near the Brevoort House, by one or two gentlemen. with breakfast if desired, by addressing COMFORT, Box No 105 *Times* Office.

FAMILY BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEman desire accommodations in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed. Early dinner for the lady and terms about $60 per month. The very best of references given and required. Address Box No. 4,137 Post-office, for this day only.

TO LET.—THE UNUSUALLY PLEASANT SECond and third floors, well furnished, together or separately, with first-class board, (private table, if required,) at moderate prices. Nice single rooms for gentlemen. Apply at No. 48 East Bleecker-st, near Broadway.

TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room, elegantly furnished, with or without board, in house No. 32 East 14th st. Also a few rooms on second and third floors, with board. This is a grand location, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union square. Apply at house.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHed sitting and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house convenient to cars and stages. Inquire at No. 153 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE AND well-furnished house, with board for the occupants. None but responsible parties need apply, at the fruit-store, No. 3½ 4th av., corner of 8th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A small pleasant room and bedroom, fire place and closet, on first floor, to one or two persons, in private house No. 254 West 29th-st., nearly opposite the church. Terms very moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house; location West 24th-st., near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address F. G., care of Thompson & Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 159 West 15th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—A handsome suite of rooms for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and families, in a first-class house, replete with modern accommodations, opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO LET.—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a very good 3d-floor back room, furnished; large pantries, gas, grate, hot and cold water, baths Rent moderate. Board given if desired. No. 186 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO RENT—A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS ON THE first and second floors at the Madison-Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner Broadway and opposite the Worth monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CONSISTING OF two persons, would let a few handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, in suites or separately, convenient to cars and stage routes. Apply at No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE vicinity of Washington square, (4th st.) having more room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3 892 New-York Post-office.

NO. 378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let without board. A private family having more room than they require, will let a few rooms to single gentlemen or small families at reasonable prices.

NO. 12 CLINTON-PLACE.—PLEASANT, handsomely furnished, well-ventilated rooms, for families or single gentlemen, to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—to let, in a first class house, elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, or with a private table.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms for single gentlemen, with breakfast. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 215 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE AND well-furnished house, with board for the occupants. None but responsible parties need apply, at the fruit-store, No. 3½ 4th av., corner of 8th st.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF Broadway, pleasant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate rates. The location is a very desirable one.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FAMILY HAVE two neat front rooms to let, at No. 104 Waverley place, near the parade ground. Gas and bath. Board, if desired.

MURRAY HILL.—ROOMS TO LET.—TWO very desirable rooms, in a pleasant location, will be let, upon reasonable terms, to one or two single gentlemen; references required. Address 81 East 39th-st.

A LARGE HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, second floor; also hall rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with board at No. 54 7th av., 3 doors from 14th-st.

72 SECOND-AVENUE—A PLEASANT LOCATION, cool and airy; rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD MAY be obtained by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEmen, without board, at No. 5 Bond-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 7 WEST 15TH-ST.—CONtaining 14 rooms, hot and cold water, gas with fixtures, bath and water-closets, &c., with or without stable in rear. Inquire within, for two days from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; or of HARRY BERTHOLF, No. 32 Chambers-st., or 58th-st. and Avenue A. Rent $700.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND STORY of the new building, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st st., containing six splendid rooms, with gas, Croton water, &c.; suitable for merchant tailor, milliner, &c. Inquire in room No. 11, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under. And 6 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau st. NEW-YORK May 14, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Burtnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	John S. Harris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Hansen,	Robert B. Bussing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmour W. King,	Cyrus W. Loder,
	John Baker.

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.
C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD, BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, dated July 1, 1861, to the holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $600, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland or to H. C. KINGSLEY, at 25 William-st., New York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW YORK May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class security, by a good business man, where employment and good salary can be had. Address, stating all particulars, M. D. L., Box No. 739 Post-office, New-York.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land, adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL BALLIET, GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIBLOM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'y.
To RICHARD REED, Defendant. myl4-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S. GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney, My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap8-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap3-law6mTu* LETTY BUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FROM EACH CLASS (separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)") will be received at this office until noon on the 27th day of May next for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual or firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard).*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

(*Form of Offer.*)
(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.: (here paste on the printed slips from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.
(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

(*Form of Guarantee.*)

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town) and State of (name the State) and (name of second guarantor, &c.) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.
Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above-named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 2. Stone; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20 Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c., coal.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; Class No. 8 cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16 Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18 Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21 Provender; class No. 22 Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose: class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c., coal.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14 Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 24. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c., coal.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Richmond or Virginia coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other takings being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, time, and at such times, as the Bureau of commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the direction of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any one bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The parties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted, will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-'7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy-Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSSY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work"—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Du Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame.
And bids the pallid cheek assume a rosier hue."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. The desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all restraint in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, KING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. KING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions resulting from over excesses and indulgences is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESSMAR." Sold by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 118 Fulton-st., New York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.
N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 200. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for Internal Examination, and new treatment by Nitricocele, and a new view of the consequences of Philmosis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest period and remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, imrotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, No. 15 Centre st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President. No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board. No. 20 Duane-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt

DELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year; may be planted any time before the 20th of June. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Young and Old Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS.
GENERATIVE ORGANS.
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences
IN
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGOR,
NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Dimness of Vision,
Impotency and Insanity,
Pallid Countenance,
Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Heetic Flush &c., &c.,
CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age, when the system undergoes a change, from 15 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT.
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Man, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The
PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted applications to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,
KIDNEYS
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
FOR RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ABUSE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing
IN YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Persia off Cape Race.

$234,000 in Specie on Board.

Rumors of Letters-of-Marque in Liverpool and London.

Preparations for an American Union Meeting.

A Further Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs---Provisions Steady.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, May 11, *via* Queenstown, Sunday, 12th, arrived off Cape Race at 8:30 on Saturday evening, where she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following dispatch obtained:

Steamships *Fulton* and *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 9th.

The *Persia* has on board £234,000 in specie.

The commercial news by the *Persia* is of a highly important character, but the general continental news does not possess many striking features.

A large amount of war material was tendered as freight for the *Persia*, but was refused.

It was confidently asserted that letters of marque had reached Liverpool and London, and it was reported that vessels had left Liverpool with letters, but these reports were not confirmed.

The Earl of Derby had expressed the hope in the House of Lords, that the forthcoming proclamation by the Government will give an emphatic warning, that if British subjects join the privateers, or become involved on either side, their blood will be on their own heads. They would receive no redress from England.

The Earl of Granville said that would be the natural result of the Proclamation, which was only delayed in order that its workings might be carefully considered.

It was reported that preparations were being made for an American Union meeting in London.

The *Times*, editorially, says, that any mediation on the part of England in American affairs might as well be offered to a hurricane.

No Gulf of Mexico war risks are taken at Lloyd's, or on change.

FRANCE.

Politics were unimportant.

The Paris Bourse, on the 10th, opened flat, but closed firmer at 69f. 35c.

The Turin *Opinione* says the time has arrived for France to officially recognize the new kingdom of Italy, and calls on NAPOLEON to do so.

The command of Martino will succeed to Prince CARIGNANI.

KINOS, Lieutenant of Naples, was reported to have been removed.

There are symptoms of insurrection in Hungary.

SPAIN.

The Government has not yet entered into arrangements for the government of San Domingo, but it is announced that Slavery will not be introduced.

RUSSIA.

A religious insurrection had taken place at Kouzan, Russia, in which 70 peasants were shot.

CHINA.

The Calcutta, China, and Australia mails are telegraphed, and will reach London in time for the American mails.

The China Exchanges were lower. Cotton goods were active, but unchanged. Tea was dull. Trade at Melbourne, Australia, was dull.

SHANGHAI, Friday, March 22.

The three trading ports selected under the treaty are Utau Kinghankoo and Howkining, where Consuls have been left.

The ice in the Gulf of Pechili is breaking up, and the mails have reached Tein-tsin.

There is an increased demand for the manufactures of Japan. CANTON, Monday, April 1.

An edict is published, increasing the establishment of the Board for Foreign Affairs at Peking.

Imports are improving.

MELBOURNE, March 25.

Trade is dull. 95,000 ounces of gold have been shipped to England. The state of things has improved.

NEW ZEALAND.

An armistice of 48 hours has been granted to the natives.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The prospects for the indigo crop are bad. No rain has fallen, and the rioters refuse to sow in Lower Bengal.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning.

The Privy-Council met yesterday at Whitehall. Lord HERBEL, the Duke of Somerset, and other ministers were present. The Attorneys-Advocate attended for the purpose of arranging a proclamation, to be issued by the Queen and Council on next Tuesday, warning British subjects against illicit or overt complicity in the civil war now raging in America. The usual Saturday Cabinet Council was not held in consequence of the above meeting.

SHANGHAI, Friday, March 22.

The Yang-tse-kiang Expedition has reached Hankow.

PARIS, Sunday, May 12.

In yesterday's sitting, a discussion took place on the petition demanding the revision of the Maritime Convention between England and France. The Committee proposed to refer the petition to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine and Commerce, which was supported by Admiral CECIL, and opposed by M. NUCHELL, CHEVALLIER, and M. BAROUCHE.

The *Persia* has 158 passengers.

Commercial Intelligence by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week amounting to 94,000 bales, including 21,000 bales to speculators and 15 500 to exporters.

The market opened buoyant under advices from America per Steamer *Fulton*, and advanced ½d., but subsequently became more quiet, the demand being freely supplied, but the advance was maintained. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅝d	Middling Orleans	7⅞d.
Fair Mobile	8⅝d	Middling Mobile	7⅝d.
Fair Uplands	8⅝d	Middling Uplands	7 11-16

The total stock in port amounts to 977,000 bales, of which 803,600 bales are of American description.

TRADE report—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for BREADSTUFFS is generally buoyant. WAKEFIELD, NAIR & Co. report: FLOUR firm and advanced 6d. Wheat firm and advanced 1d. with more doing; Red Western 11s. 2d.@13s.; White 12s. 6d.@14s. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed and Yellow 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; White 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally steady; various circulars state: BEEF steady, PORK quiet, but firm, BACON heavy, LARD quiet, at 52s.@56s., TALLOW quiet, at 53s.@55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

[*Brokers Circular.*]

ASHES firm; pots, 35s. 6d.@36s.; Pearls 38s @39s. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE buoyant RICE firm; Carolina advanced 1s. 6d.@2s., and the market was cleared at 28s.@25s 6d. QUERCITRON BARK has slightly advanced. RESIN buoyant, and advices from America had caused an advance; common, 7s. 6d., the market closing quieter. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have advanced, and are quoted at 50s., closing more quiet. FISH OILS quiet; but steady. LINSEED OIL slightly advanced, quoted at 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT active, except for inferior, which has declined 1s.@2s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 55s, closing quiet at 50s.] SUGAR dull, and declined 6d. COFFEE firm. RICE buoyant, with a large demand for American; Carolina has advanced 1s.@2s. TEA—little inquiry, and prices weak. TALLOW dull at 58s.@58s. 3d. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for both rails and bars.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed, on Friday, at 91⅛@91¼ for Money, and 91⅛@92 for account. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £35,000.

The Money market is generally unchanged, with an active demand.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales reported on Friday were Illinois Central, at 36@38½ discount; Erie, 20¾.

LATEST MARKETS.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, May 12.

COTTON—The sales yesterday (Saturday) were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS were steady and firm.

PROVISIONS steady. LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 91⅛@91¾ for Money, and 91⅛@ for Account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 109f.; bas, 104f. The market was active, with an advance of 3f.@4f. Sales of the week, 37,000 bales; stock in port, 277,000 bales.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11.

The latest sales reported to-day, were: Illinois Central, 39¼@38¼ dis; Erie, 20; New-York Central, 65@67.

Shipping.

Arrived from New-York—8th, Logan, at Havre; 10th, Erie, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Boston—1st, Telegraph and Volga, in Baltic ports.

Arrived from New-Orleans—1st, C. L. Preble, in Baltic port; 7th, Mary Heiler, at Hamburg.

Arrived from Savannah—9th, Mary Dundas, Kungaread.

MEMO.—The Eloire, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was passed April 13, with rudder gone, and other damage, but refused assistance.

LATEST SHIPPING, via QUEENSTOWN.

Arrived from New-York—E. S. Cushman, and Josephine, at Bremen; 10th, M. Livingston, at Havre.

Arrived from Savannah.—Jula. Touro, at Havre.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Mary Adela, at Castletown.

Arrived from Mobile.—Baxter, at Havre.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

There are few military movements to-day. The sudden death of Col. VOSBURGH has cast a gloom over the encampments of his fellow soldiers.

He was a gallant gentleman, and one of the most popular officers in the City of New-York. The pride he took in his regiment induced a perfection of drill rarely exceeded by volunteers, and since its arrival at Washington the Seventy-first has enjoyed the reputation of being the most orderly and well-disciplined corps in the service.

THE CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Drs. BELLOWS, VAN BUREN, HARRIS and others are in Washington, representing various charitable associations of New-York. They have suggested to the Government a system of sanitary operations embodying the practice proved best adapted to the army service during the Crimean and Italian Wars. These suggestions have been attentively listened to, and will probably be partially adopted.

There has been quite a lively correspondence between the War Department and Gen. MANSFIELD, commanding the District.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The President to-day received information from a special messenger and agent of the Government, who has been among the rebels at Harper's Ferry. He enlisted some time since in their ranks, and obtained leave of absence with passes, &c., to come to Washington as a secret agent for them. On Friday last he paid them a visit, and supplied them with the most astounding information concerning the immense force of the Federal Government. They were not willing to believe all he said, and, as he saw some signs of suspicion, he took occasion during the night to make good his escape, and came to Washington by the Relay House.

They have not far from five thousand men there. On Rock Point they have eight guns, which they call 12-pounders. These are supported by 600 men camped on the hill, on the extreme point of the Heights commanding the railroad and depôt. They were very busy fortifying their position, and expected an attack. It is probable they will soon be gratified.

Gen. PATTERSON has been in consultation to-day with Gen. SCOTT and the President.

THE WAR FEVER IN OHIO.

Senator JOHN SHERMAN says that the war fever in Ohio overruns everything else, and she stands ready with a reserve of 50,000 to enlist for the war. He says 2,500 men from that State are approaching, and will soon report at Washington.

REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH.

The new oath was administered to-day to the Clerks in the Treasury Department. The messenger distributed the printed oath, which all were required to sign and to swear to. About half a dozen refused peremptorily to respond to it. Their dismissals are made out, and their services will be dispensed with after to-day. A few hold the matter under advisement until morning, when there will undoubtedly be more refusals. The same thing is to be done at once in the War Department.

This verifies the statement often made in the TIMES, that there were still many Secessionists in the employ of the Government. Undoubtedly some of these have been playing the spy for JEFF. DAVIS. In the Sixth Auditor's office four resigned when the oath was presented, and fifteen have declined to take it.

It would seem to be a mockery to call out troops to put down rebellion, and yet retain rebels in the employ of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury must find time to clean out the traitors in his department, if men are expected to pay for the defence of the Government. Delays are dangerous—dangerous to his own reputation, and dangerous to the welfare of the country. The Administration, holding, aiding and abetting the enemy to be treason, should not itself be paying heavy salaries to traitors.

THE SEVENTH.

The time of the Seventh Regiment expires on Monday next. It is understood that the Regiment proper will return home on the Tuesday following. It is probable, however, that five hundred or more of the members will remain and form a new regiment, of which Major SHALLER will be the Colonel. If such a number tender their services for the war, they will be accepted by the President.

Col. RAMSEY, late of the United States Army, has been tendered the Colonelcy of one of the new regiments. He declines the offer, preferring to stand by the Regiment of Volunteers he is now raising in New-York, and which it is said has been most carefully made up. He was Colonel of the Eleventh in the late Mexican war, and earned a reputation for brave efficiency.

Capt. ELLERY, of Newport, has been appointed Master in the Navy, and assigned to the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, now fitting out at Philadelphia. Capt. ELLERY is widely known as a Captain in the China trade, having had command of a clipper for the past ten years.

THE MISSISSIPPI MAILS.

The Post-office Department have discontinued the steamboat mails on the Mississippi River all the way from St. Louis to New-Orleans; the steamboat mail from Mobile *vid* Lake Ponchatrani; the steamship mail from New-Orleans *vid* Pensacola, Apalachicola, Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay to Key West; also, all the steamship mails from New-Orleans to the seaports in Texas, as Sabine City, Galveston, Indianola and Brazos Santiago. This makes a reduction of some $400,000 per annum of mail pay. These were all discontinued in consequence of the act of the United States Congress at its last session, directing the Postmaster-General to discontinue mails when the service was interrupted in any of the States.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The party which left here on Friday morning, consisting of Senators CHANDLER, WADE, MORRILL, Capt. WARD, and Mr. NICOLAY, Private Secretary to the President, returned to-day at 2 o'clock. They arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, and found in the fort about 3,000 men, in good condition and spirits, with ample supplies, and more constantly coming in.

The Vermont Regiment is quartered outside the fort. They propose to make arrangements for procuring a better supply of fresh water.

They were under the impression that Gen. WOOL was to take command, and were daily expecting him.

The party returned in the *Freeborn*. As she came up the river at Sewell's Point they discovered the *Monticello*, which is stationed near there, firing upon the battery which the Virginians had erected at that point. They had mounted but one gun on the battery. It is not known which fired first, but it is supposed the *Monticello* did. She could not approach near enough to do effective service, so the *Freeborn*, which had three guns mounted and is of light draft, ran up within sixty yards, and with one gun only, succeeded in a short time in entirely demolishing the battery of the rebels. She then put about, saluted the *Monticello*, and came on her way.

On the way of the river, Capt. WARD says they discovered several places where the rebels might erect shore batteries with perfect ease and safety, which would effectually stop all navigation of the river. He expresses much surprise that they have not had wit enough to do so. It is now too late, as the Government is concentrating so large a force in Virginia that it would be useless to erect batteries merely to be seized by our troops by attack. These gentlemen have called on Gen. SCOTT and the President, and made a full report of all they observed.

Mr. SEWARD has a letter from our Consul at Beriut, stating that the great distress which has prevailed in Syria for several months, has been met by the contributions from the United States and Great Britain, and there will soon be no necessity for the continuance of the Relief Committee.

Of the two hundred thousand dollars placed in the hands of the Committee, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars have been disbursed. The remainder will be used for the support of the widows and orphans. Should no unforseen accident occur, the refugees from Lebanon, will, this year, and for the future, be able to provide for themselves.

Señor OSTAVUAGA, Minister Plenipotentiary from Chili, has arrived at Washington, and will present his credentials in a few days. The Señor was Secretary of the Chilian Legation at the time Gen. TAYLOR was President. It is sometime since the Chilian Government has had a representative near this Government.

The splendid new flag for the Post-office Department will be raised on Wednesday by the President. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster-General, will deliver the address.

A fine flag is to be presented by a lady of Washington, this week, to the New-York Seventh Regiment.

RECEYTIONS.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. SEWARD, have cards out for a reception to-morrow evening.

Secretary BLAIR and Secretary SMITH will soon follow the example of the Secretary of State, giving weekly receptions. The large number of military gentlemen, now resident at Washington, and who attend the Levees of the Secretaries, gives to the Assemblies something of brilliancy of European Courts. LEO.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, May 20.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued a proclamation appended to a preamble, declaring:

Whereas, Many good citizens requested him to forbid the march of any forces over Kentucky to attack Cairo, or otherwise disturb the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United and Confederate States; also, stating that the same citizens requested him to forbid the march of any United States force over Kentucky soil for the occupation of any post or place within Kentucky; and whereas, every indication of public sentiment shows a determined purpose of the people to maintain a fixed position of self defence, proposing and intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either hostile section, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid and lamentable strife, for the existence whereof, Kentucky, neither by thought, word nor act, is in anywise responsible; and whereas, this policy is, in judgment, wise, peaceful, safe and honorable, and most likely to preserve the peace and amity between the neighboring Border States on both shores of the Ohio, and protect Kentucky from deplorable civil war; and whereas the arms distributed to the Home Guard are not to be used against the Federal or Confederate States, but to resist and prevent encroachment on her soil, rights, honor and sovereighty, by either of the belligerent parties, and hoping Kentucky may become a successful mediator between them, and in order to remove a founded distrust and suspicion of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union at the point of the bayonet, which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the State Guard,

Now, therefore, I hereby notify and warn all other States, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate States, that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any post or place therein for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and executive authorities. I especially forbid all citizens of Kentucky, whether incorporated in the State Guard or otherwise, making any hostile demonstrations against any of the aforesaid sovereignties, to be obedient to the orders of lawful authorities, to remain quietly and peaceably at home, when off military duty, and refrain from all words and acts likely to provoke a collision, and so otherwise conduct that the deplorable calamity of invasion may be averted; but meanwhile make prompt and efficient preparation to assume to the paramount and supreme law of self defence, and strictly of self-defence alone.

MOVEMENT OF KENTUCKY TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 20.

A battalion of the Second Regiment of State Guard will encamp 40 miles south of here, at Paroquet Springs, to morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Thursday, May 16.

Strong batteries cover all the approaches to the channels, and are capable of resisting any attack.

Capt. REYNOLDS, United States Post-Master at San Antonio, has resigned.

The officers taken by Col. VAN HORN are on parole.

Information has been received that CORTINA is rapidly preparing for another raid on the TEXAS settlers on the Rio Grande. There is another statement, that CORTINA, with a large force, is marching up the left bank of the Rio Grande.

Recruits are pouring in from all direction to join CORTINA, and it is believed a formidable force is already concentrated on the river.

Six recruits from Matamoras, *en route* to join CORTINA, were arrested.

Col. FORD is preparing to given the enemy a warm reception.

Fort Brown is in a complete state of defence.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 20.

A passenger who has just arrived from Texas, reports that Gen. YOUNG was pursuing Capt. MONTGOMERY and the Federal troops. The baggage and ammunition trains were overtaken and seized with some beeves and horses.

Capt. MONTGOMERY evacuated Fort Washita.

Gen. YOUNG determined to take Forts Rebuckle and Cobb.

THE REPORTED MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO WILLIAMSPORT UNFOUNDED.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, May 20.

The Confederate troops have not yet crossed the Potomac to Williamsport. They have no tents, and very little, if any, provisions. The commander says that he has no intention to cross. This is reliable.

It is reported that 1,500 more men are expected to-night, with eight pieces of artillery.

CAPTURED BY A PRIVATEER.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 20.

A dispatch to Friday's New-Orleans *Picayune*, by the Balize line, says the privateer Steamer *Calhoun* captured, on the 15th, the bark *Ocean Eagle*, Capt. LUCE, from Rockland, Me., with 3,144 casks of lime, consigned to COREVY & FARWELL.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 20.

The following will appear in to-morrow morning's St. Louis papers:

Whereas, Much excitement and apprehension exists in the public mind on account of the supposed intention of the Federal Government towards those persons who disapprove its action, and particularly on account of rumors afloat on the street that a large number of warrants for the arrest of disaffected persons had already been, or would be issued; to allay excitement and quiet apprehensions, I am authorized by Gen. HARNEY to state that these rumors are groundless; that the Government has no purpose of oppression for opinion's sake, and means only to hold those accountable who commit overt acts against it in disregard of their allegiance.

(Signed,) J. A. BROWNLEE,
President of Police Commissioners.

FERDINAND KENNETT, a prominent citizen and politician of Missouri, died at his residence last night.

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 20.

The Congressional proceedings to-day were public, but unimportant. It is reported Congress will adjourn to-morrow. Various speculations are indulged in about the probable place of reassembling. Richmond, in July, seems the most popular belief.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, May 20.

The Biddeford Volunteers arrived here to-day, to to join the Fifth Regiment. A company from Lewesston also arrived to-day to join the same regiment. The regiment is now complete, exceptiong one company which will soon be here. Seven of the companies voted unanimously to-day to enlist for three years.

The First Regiment will not leave to-morrow as reported.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 20.

The Second New-York Regiment arrived here this evening, and marched along Chestnut street, and were received with much enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT'S PET LAMBS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to read carefully the war correspondence sent to your paper, particularly that portion relative to the Fire Regiment. We were hurriedly organized, and instead of being, as stated, *unfortunate* in our selection of men, we have been remarkably fortunate. Out of one thousand and fifty men we can find but *five* who have acted disgracefully, and even these cases are not so bad as represented. No regiment that has left the City has had less disorderly men than ours. The reports against the regiment are very injurious, and as we are on our good behavior, we want the credit of it. We value a good name at home, and will strive to deserve it, and ask your assistance. Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. LEVERICK,
Captain Company E, Fire Zouaves.

CAMP LINCOLN, near Washington, D. C.

A CASE IN POINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the King of Delhi, or the King of Oude, during the rebellion in India, had issued letters-of-marque and reprisal to the pirates of the Indian ocean against British merchant ships, would their "rights as belligerents" have been recognized? What would have been the position in the eyes of the civilized world, of the nation that had admitted them? Is not the case stronger as against the Confederate usurpation?

FAIR PLAY.

NO MORE FIRE ENGINES WANTED IN WASHINGTON.

Last week, Engine Company No. 42 of this City, forwarded a message to Washington, volunteering to take their new steam fire-engine to that city. They have just received the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 17, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th inst., and to assure you that, though he appreciates the generous patriotism that prompted your offer, no necessity at present exists for your services in this City. I am, with high regard, your obedient servant.

JOHN HAY, Secretary

JOSEPH D. COSTA, Esq., Foreman Engine Company No. 42.

FLAG RAISING AT FISHKILL.

On the 15th inst., a beautiful flag was raised at the residence of HENRY D. SHERWOOD, in East Fishkill, Dutchess county. An enthusiastic company was present, which, after several patriotic speeches, dispersed, even more patriotic than when it assembled. This old town is all right for the Union and the flag.

A NOTICE TO PAYMASTERS OF REGIMENTS.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Regimental Paymaster will be supplied with blank bonds and pay rolls by applying at my office, No. 237 Broadway, (over Broadway Bank,) Room No. 11. THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

THE UNION DEFENCE FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Capt. Thos. Ingersoll, ship Francis P. Sage	$50
George Abeel	100
Henry Dana Ward	30
Anonymous	5
Fox & Linnard, "New Bowery Theatre"	205
Daniel V. H. Bertholf	20
John Thomson	25
Walter W. Conklin	15
John Castree	15
V. L. Buxton	15
Mecklen & Co	15
W. Skelly	15
B. Vrooman	10
John W. Hobart	10
B F. Curtis	10
H H. Brunjis	10
J. Hutchinson	100
Charles J. Howell	100

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No. 8. THEODORE DEHON.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DE KALB REGIMENT—YORKVILLE.

This Regiment, under command of Mr. VON GILSA, is now complete, numbering about 900 men. The Artillery Regiment, which had been organized under Mr LICHTENSHIN, not having completed in time to be accepted by the State, decided to join the De Kalb Regiment. Col. VON GILSA returned from Philadelphia yesterday, with about 150 men, which bring the Regiment up to the number mentioned. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER and Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS, of the Union Defence Committee, inspected the Zouave Company, under Capt. DUYSING, on Sunday, and expressed the highest gratification at the proficiency of these men. The Regiment will be equipped during the week, and men of the highest authority have guaranteed that they shall be accepted and received into the regular service to-morrow. Shoes, stockings and shirts have been supplied to those requiring them, and the families of those needing assistance have been or will be provided for.

ENCAMPMENT AT BELLEVUE GARDEN.

The lack of proper accommodations for the Regiment of Sappers and Miners of Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, now quartered at the Bellevue Garden, was made painfully apparent yesterday, during the cold rainstorm which prevailed. With not sufficient room for shelter, the men were seen crouching under the fences and trees, many of them complaining loudly of the lack of accommodations, and other neglects of the authorities. Blankets, shoes and cheap blue overalls have been given out, but in their present quarters the grounds are low and marshy, and prejudicial to the health of the men, besides rendering it difficult to preserve necessary discipline. If this Regiment is to be kept in service, they should have new quarters assigned them at once. The officers are exerting every influence to keep the men quiet until proper provision is made for them—a task which is getting to be very laborious.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT THE OLD ARSENAL.

The Scott Life Guard, stationed here, have received their full equipment, except their caps. They are comfortably quartered and provided for, and expect orders to move to-day or to-morrow.

PARADE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Regiment New-York State troops, Col. CHILD, paraded yesterday morning, and were reviewed at Madison-square. They turned out about nine hundred strong. They are all uniformed, but paraded without arms. After the review they passed down Fifth avenue, and honored their late Colonel, VAN BEUREN, with a marching salute. Col. VAN BEUREN appeared and acknowledged the compliment. They then marched down Broadway and were dismissed at Bond-street. Capt. STONE, of Company C, was promoted to the position of Major at the last meeting of the board of officers. By a general order, No. 8, this Regiment is directed to assemble in full fatigue uniform on Wednesday: (to-morrow,) at 12 o'clock, in Washington-square, when, it is supposed, the Regiment will march.

GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This Regiment quitted their quarters at Jone's Wood last Saturday, and now occupy Elm Park, where ample and unobstructed room for drill is obtained. A large building on the premises contains the officers apartment, which is fitted up with a good degree of taste, and several attractive paintings adorn the walls. A new company (K) was formed yesterday, and inspected by Major HUBBELL. The following are the company officers:

ADAM PEARL, Captain; CHARLES F. ELSNER, First Lieutenant; ALEXANDER SCHUMBACH, Second Lieutenant. The regiment is under the command of Col. VON STEINWEHR, and numbers the full complement of men.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN has about 500 men under his command, at the foot of West Forty-ninth street. Arrangements have been completed, whereby the soldiers are furnished regularly, three times a day, with good wholesome food, and a plenty of it. They are in want, however, of a proper supply of shoes. They are improving rapidly in their drill, and perfect harmony and content prevails. They will soon change their quarters to Hart's Island, where commodious barracks have been erected for them. The officers only, are uniformed as yet.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

A detachment of the Legion, numbering 222 men, are also stationed in the building foot of West Forty-ninth-street. They are a fine body of men, and are zealous for the cause which has called them together. Pressing applications to join this corps are being daily received from Boston and other cities, but their present limited accommodations would not justify them in augmenting their number to any great extent.

GERMAN RIFLES AT PALACE GARDEN.

This corps are waiting, with some impatience, for their quota of arms, and are equally impatient for marching orders. The men have made great advancement in drill, and, in that respect, will compare favorably with troops who have had superior advantages. Their present location is rather contracted for field practice, and for this reason they are desirous to reach Staten Island as soon as possicle.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Col. J. H. HOBART WARD'S command leave this City to-day for East New-York, where they will go under canvas.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment, from Albany, under command of Col. TOWNSEND, will leave the Park Barracks to-day and go into encampment on the Battery.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

On Lafayette-place, Thursday, 1 o'clock, Mrs. Dr. STEPHENS will present this Regiment with a stand of colors. The Regimental colors will also be presented at the same time, by another lady. Col. D'TRASSY has had presented to him, by one of the companies under his command, a beautiful set of flags, which he will present to the Regiment at the same time.

DEATH OF COLONEL VOSBURGH!

The remains of this officer are expected to arrive here to-day. Ten men from each company of the Seventy-First are detailed as an escort. Members from the Seventy-Ninth, Ninth, Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, and other regiments, will act as a guard of honor. The funeral will take place from his father's, in Greenwich-avenue.

IMPERIAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MERRITT'S regiment has been accepted by Gen. SCOTT, as one of the fourteen additional regiments to be sent from this City. This organization is ordered to go into quarters immediately, and in the course of a few days a pattern uniform will be adopted. This regiment has been fortunate in obtaining experienced officers. J. L. FRASER, formerly of the Second Regiment, and latterly well known as captain in the Eighth, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel; G. G. DE L. BYRON, for seventeen years in the British East India and Persian service, Major; Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain.

COL. ALLEN'S REGMENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

This Regiment is still anxiously awaiting orders to leave for the seat of war, which, it is expected, will be forthcoming in a day or two. Yesterday, as the Colonel and Staff were in the City on business, Capt. WM. COLES was in command of the encampment, and discharged his duties with the proficiency of an old campaigner. The rain, however, interfered with the parades. Continued complaints are being made of assaults on Col. ALLEN'S Regiment by men from Col. WILSON'S, and *vice versa*. Cross-complaints have been made before the State Authorities, and will soon be investigated.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES AT STATEN ISLAND.

The rain yesterday prevented the customary drill, but could not dampen the ardor of the troops, who, despite board beds, stone pillows, roofs that leak, and rigorous drill duty, continue as merry as crickets. Col. WILSON complains that Col. ALLEN'S men continually interfere with his peaceable corps, fire random musket shots, and otherwise infringe upon the strict rules of military etiquette. Col. WILSON indignantly denies the aspersions that have been cast upon his command, and only asks for active service to show the true mettle of his men.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. SANFORD.

The following orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1861.

General Orders, No. 6—The Major-General leaves the City to take command of the regiments belonging to the Division, now in the City of Washington.

The command of the Division in New-York, during his absence, devolves upon Brigadier-General HALL.

Gen. HALL will also take charge of the organization of the Militia force for Home Service under Special Orders No. 100, from General Head-quarters.

The members of the Division Staff remaining in New York will report to him forthwith for duty.

Several promotions and appointments having been made in the Division Staff, the Major-General announces its present organization.

Col. George W. Morell, Division Inspector.
Col. Charles D. Mead, Division Judge-Advocate.
Col. Lewis A. Sayre, Hospital Surgeon.
Col. Henry W. Benham, Division Engineer.
Lieut. Col. Richard S. Smith, Division Quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. George F. Woodward, Assistant Hospital Surgeon.
Maj. Thomas B. Arden, Division Paymaster.
Maj. James Foster, Jr., Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. William E. Townsend, Aid de Camp.
Maj. Clarence S. Brown, Volunteer Aid.
Maj. Alexander Hamilton, Volunteer Aid.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The following officers of the Staff will accompany the Major-General to Washington:

Col. Morell, Division Inspector.
Lieut.-Col. Smith, Division Quartermaster.
Maj. Arden, Division Paymaster.
Majors Townsend and Brown, Aids-de-Camp.
Maj. Hamilton, Volunteer Aid.

By order of
CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General.
GEO. W. MORELL, Division Inspector.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

Tents for this regiment have been received, and it will go into encampment on Riker's Island to-morrow. As soon as the men are settled in their new quarters election for officers will take place. The officers of this regiment are very much discouraged at the action of the Union Defence Committee; they state that it has always been understood that their regiment should be one of the fourteen sent off. But now, five regiments which do not exist, and which have never been organized, have been accepted by the Union Defence Committee in preference to Col. ANDREW SHERMAN'S corps. When the Commander of this regiment was told of the Committee's decision, he threatened to disband, but was requested not to do so. This command has been organized over six weeks; during the last two over a thousand men have received their rations at the head quarters. As only three thousand dollars in all has been received by this regiment, it actually falls upon the officers to feed this large body of men out of their private purses.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This fine body of men, under command of Col. CASE, will leave to-morrow for Fort Monroe. Since their arrival they have been quartered at DEVLIN'S new store in Canal-street, and have taken their rations at the Park Barracks. These men are fully armed uniformed. The remainder of the equipments will be sent after them. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, J. B. CASE; Lieut.-Colonel, R. Wells Kenyon; Major, R. D. BLOSS; Adjutant, T. Quinn; Surgeon, R. B. Bonticaw; Assistant Surgeon, LeRoy McLean; Quarter-master, C. S. McARTHUR; Company A, Capt. Armitage, Lieut. Link, Ensign Hitchcock. Company B, Capt. W. A. Olmstead, Lieut. T. Clement Haddock, Ensign Lee Churchill; Company C, Capt. Geo. Hoff, Lieut. S. Lee Perkins, Ensign W. H. Pitt; Company D, Capt M. Cassidy, Lieut. J. Maguire, Ensign McCaffrey; Company E, Capt. G. W. Wilson, Lieut. John Quackenbush, Ensign L. E. Wilson; Company F, Sidney Parks, Lieut. James A. Cross, Ensign Geo. Harrison: Company G, W. B. Lieut. James A. Savage, Ensign T. Sullivan; Company H Capt. McNutt, Lieut. O'Brien, Ensign McFetus; Company I, Capt. W. McConihe, Lieut. Jas. Lafiura, Ensign Geo. Taffee; Company K, Capt. J. L. Oats, Lieut. Jamsen, Ensign Kalbe.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

The Secretary reports that 16,000 names have already been enrolled. Two regiments are ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. Brig.-Gen. HENRY STAINES, at the suggestion of Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, was appointed commander of this organization.

THE ARTISTS' PATRIOTIC FUND.

The rooms of Messrs. GOUPEL & Co. have been accepted by the Artists Committee for the exhibition of pictures, presented in aid of the Artists' Fund for the aid of the families of the volunteers. More than seventy pictures are already on exhibition, and many more are expected. The pictures will be sold at auction at the Exchange, on the 20th of May.

A FLAG FOR THE FREE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to correct a statement that appeared in the TIMES of Saturday, to the effect that "a flag is sadly wanted by the students of the Free Academy, whose patriotism, your informant says, is great, while their purses, he pathetically adds, are small? He also requests "anybody, who wishes to help them in their undertaking, to send their donations" to the undersigned.

The first flag that was raised on any of the City colleges, was unfurled from the Free Academy, on the 19th of April. One of larger dimensions than could then be procured, will be substituted in a few days. No donations, however, are required, and none will be received.

The patriotism at which your courteous and grammatical correspondent sneers, demonstrates itself by the presence at the seat of war, as volunteers in their country's cause, of more than forty of the alumni and undergraduates of the institution. Respectfully,

GILBERT M. ELLIOTT.

FREE ACADEMY, Monday, May 20, 1861.

BROOKLYN FIREMEN FOR WASHINGTON.

Mr. JOSEPH MONTROSS, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Western District, yesterday tendered the services of his Company to the authorities at Washington, through the Union Defence Committee. The services of the Company have been accepted.

Senator Douglas Improving.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 20.

Senator